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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

GTO. D PRENTICE. Editors.

AGENTS.

1 Hay, Jr., Tompking

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

We published in the Journal of Satur lay the series of resolutions touching national affairs introduced in the Legislature on Thursday last by Mr. Hancon, of Bourbon. The meet the great issues of the hour, and meet them squarely and instly. Moreover, they are conceived in a broad and national spirit. The resolutions are indeed a faithful reproduction of the views and sentiments which pervade the inaugnral address and the annual message of Governor Bramlette. In fine, they present fairly the fundamental ideas of the Kentucky Platform. We make no doubt that these resolutions or equivalent ones will be adopted by the General Assembly with but few dissenting voices.

CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION. - An erroneous peragraph appeared in our evening edition of Saturday, which undertakes to show what claims for exemption can now be presented. No claim of any kind for exemption from the draft can now be presented, except that which provides for the election of one of two sons ject to draft, the election to be made by a father if living, or a mother if she is a widow, dependent for subsistence on the labor of the residence, physical inability, and all kindred claims, were closed on the 5th of January by the Provost-Marshal-General, and will not be re-opened until after the draft. It is therefore improper for any person to annoy the Boards of Enrolment with any matter of this

Bramlette has sent a message to the Legislature, urging the immediate necessity of raising troops for State defence. Senator Sampson, we observe, has introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate to inquire into the propriety of raising and equipping not less than three or more than five regiments of mounted troops for State defence, and to report by bill or otherwise on or before Tneeday next. Undonbtedly the urgent recommendation of our able and vigilant Governor is called for by the situation of affairs, and we are glad to see that the General Assembly is likely forthwith to carry the recommendation into effect. Troops are needed for the defence of the State; and mounted troops are the only kind adapted to the service. Neither of these points will be questioned. We do not doubt that the Legislature will immediately provide for the that the view expressed here by Lieutenauter ere many days settle this question in the among all classes of children, even those with troops. The subject is one which will hardly brook delay.

Since writing the remarks above, we have received the message of the Governor, which we publish on the next page. The Governor, force somewhat more extensive than the one suggested in the resolution of Senator Sampson, which was introduced the day before the recommendation of the Governor will no doubt receive as it deserves the prompt and favorable consideration of the Legislature. the recommendation are decisive. We must take the necessary steps to defend ourselves now, and bold official delinquents to a just accountability at the proper time and in the proper mode. If we do not defend ourselves, we shall be defenceless. This consideration is enough for the time. Let us like men and

Kentuckians prepare to defend ourselves. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Kentneky, enters into a somewhat elaborate discussion of the question of the Federal Senatorship in this State. For reasons with which our readers are familiar, we decline to follow the Commercial's correspondent into this discussion: but there is in his communication a single page by. He save:

It has been a duty incumbent upon eve patriot through these sad times, and especially upon those men whe possessed influence in the State, to have spoken in bold and unequivocal terms for their country. No man who has failed to do this has any right to expect preferement for each derediction of duty. Since our national troubles began, if Mr. Guthrie has said or done aught which has shown him to be with the Government in whioping the rebels, I have not seen or known it. A man of immense wealth, who had occupied high and honorable stations before the contractions. high and honorable stations before the war but in our struggles his influence and sympathies as a public man, so far as any public declaration is concerned, are not known to have been with our struggling loyal people. If it is the temper of the Legislature to put the honor of representing Kontucky in the know what to expect of those into hose hands such interests are committed. Mr. Bell is a a Union man, and known to

be such. He is an able man, and while be possesses so many high and ennobling qualities as a gentlemen, and so many acquisitions as a lawyer and advocate, he is not possessed of other special qualities so necessary to a honors heaped npon him. But in such a crims as this personal preferences are to be yielded to public necessities, and for such a crims Mr. Bell is not the best man for the Senatorship that orship that can be selected in the State.

The correspondent's objection to Mr. Bell is lenge reply or even to admit of it; but his objection to Mr. Guthrie is definite, and, as we must confese, a very remarkable objection it is. He says that in the pending struggle Mr. Guthrie's "influence and sympathies as a public man, so far as any public declaration is concerned, are not known to have been with our struggling loyal people." This certainly is, what we have called it, a very remarkable objection. How it could arise in the mind of sincere man even tolerably acquainted with the history of the rebellion in Kentucky, we are unable to comprehend. The object is indeed not only groundless but so devoid of a shadow of ground as to be fairly ridiculous. Pray, in what solitary cave has this correspondent shut himself up for the last three years? He is undonbtedly some hermit; and,

In the very opening of the struggle in Kentucky, when the mighty ground-swell of Southern sympathy threatened

Union amongst us, Mr. Guthrie came forward and presided at one of the stormiest meetings ever held in the Commonwealth, and, hy his firmness, judgment, and patriotism, determined the action of the meeting, after a tumultuous and desperate contest, in favor of the Union and against the rebellion. His strong arm aided in giving the initial imnulse to the Union movement in Kentncky; and from that bour to this he has steadily put forth his best energies to sustain and increase the momentum of the movement, until thanks in an eminent degree to his fidel ty and his tired and listless that he is really ignorant of half of the Union, let him consult the public prefer it, let bim consult General Anderson and General Sherman and General Buell and General Burnside and General Boyle and the Administration at Washington and the leading friends of the Administration in Louisville, and he will learn from all of these sonrces alike, what every other intelligent man in the Republic knows already, that Mr. Guthrie, while firmly opposed to the radical measures of the party in power, has been one of the very stauchest and most efficient supporters of the government in the whole land. This correspondent's own idea of the matter is unquestionably one of the most astonishing

We have said thus much, touching the asscult of the Commercial's correspondent, in sheer justice to Mr. Guthrie as a patriot and a citizen. With respect to his comparative mer-Its as a candidate for the Senatorship we at present do not deem it either necessary or fit to say anything.

misconceptions which the time has eugen-

The efforts of the Northern radicals to pervert every political declaration of the autherities of Kentucky into an assertion of radicalism would be amusing if they were subject was passed over, in order that a pendconsiderably less unscrupulous and malignant. As it is, their knavishuess carries off their

We notice, for example, that one of the radical journals of the North reproduces the The simple explanation of Senator Davis subjoined extract from Lientenant-Governor Jacob's noble address to the Senate, as proof ator Wilson is clearly a had one; but exactly that "a political and moral revolution" has what motive it is does not appear to be so begun in Kentucky, which will presently sweep her into the embrace of abolitionism:

Loyalty to the Union, as in the past, is the only eafely to ourselves, onr property, and all the dear and sacred rights that we possess. If we resist, it must be in the Union and under the flag of Washington, with the millions of strong hearts and strong arms that we possess in the ioya. North. Throw away these re-sources, as the South madly did, we would be crushed as she will be, and as we would de-serve to be, for being recreant to the great rights bequeathed to us by our fathers. No, no. Come what may, come what will, let Kentucky be true. It is not only the path of bonor, but the path of safety; any other is the path of destruction. She is not fighting the path of destruction. for the preservation of slavery, nor is she fight-lng for its destruction. Incidentally, if it goes down in maintaining the Union, well and good; nion, well and good. What is slavery? What is any species of property to her in com-parison with the blood of her heroic children? Yet she has freely offered up their lives with-cut a murmir. She will do so still. All she asks is, let these enormons eacrifices be not in defiance of the constitution, but incidentally in the prosecution of a war for the mainten-ance of the Union and the Constitution; and when these blessings are secured the war ought to cease. In Mr. Seward's ian-guage: "We are under obligations to save tot only the unity and integrity of the courtry, but also a literaturable and precious courtry,

Union men of Kentucky from the outset, and that no view inconsistent therewith has ever been expressed by a solltary Union man of the State; but this fact is purposely withheld from the radical masses, for whose benefit mainly the perversion is employed. We ourselves have repeatedly expressed the view in

In the Journal of the 17th of January, 1862,

movement of our armies or hinders way the energetic prosecution of the war is abend. The forward movement of our ar-mies is of course hindered by military consid-erations alone. No loyal man any where that we know of has ever so much as hinted the opinion that the prosecution of the war should te curbed in activity or slackened in vigor on

account of slavery or anything else.

Let the procecution of the war on every account go forward with all possible activity and with all possible vigor. Slave property, like every other species of property, must and will take care of itself under the necessary shock of mere war; nobody asks for discrimination in favor of slave property. What the conservative men of the country condemn as both unconstitutional and suicidal is discriminated. ination whether direct or indirect against slave property. We do not insist that the war shall be carried on for the protection of slavery but that the war shall not be carried ou virtually or expressly for the destruction

Again, in the Journal of the 34 of June, 1862, we developed the point more fully, in

the following remarks: The contrasting of the preservation of the Union with the preservation of shavery, reserved to so unceasingly by the abolition ists as a chow of justification for the abolition of shavery in the States, is the very cream of nonsense. It is among the most senseless of all the senseless abolition fallacies. The contrast matterly does not with the terminate of the senseless abolition fallacies. not only does not exist but cannot exist in th nature of the case. It involves a flagrant self

ruggle for the preservation of the Union is of only to diminish the number of slaves in the country but to weaken the institution of clavery itself. This effect is unavoidable, and no loyal man emougst us complains of it, nor does any such man wish the struggle ou the part of the Government to be relaxed in vigor or narrowed in design ont of respect to this effect. By no means. Whatever detriment slavery may receive in this way the loyal men of the South will accept without a mnrmnr of complaint. They ask no special immunity itution. They ask only that it sha e the object of special assault -that in

hrough the acknowledged rights of the states.
But this the abolitionists are not willing to mant. On the contrary, assuming that the nant. On the contrary, assuming that the reservation of slavery is incompatible with the preservation of the Union, they demand that the general government, regardless of state lights, shall abolish slavery in the states es the means of preserving the Union. They demand this; and this the loyal men of the South, and the truly loyal men of the North oppose as not merely tyrannical but dal. Thus far reflecting patriots everyhere centend for the preservation of slav The patriots of the South contend no farther. This fact is not disputed. Hence, the demand of the abolitionists, apart from its villanous duplicity, involves, as we have said, a flagrant

The preservation of slavery, as contended for by the loyal men of the South, is simply and purely the preservation of the right of self government in the states; in other words, it is not because it the Union itself, because, if the right of self-government in the states should be abolished by the general government, the Union for which we are struggling would not exist, and the Union as it would then exist could not be preserved. Therefore, the pre-servation of slavery, as contended for hy the loyal men of the Sooth, is identical with the preservation of the Union, instead of being incompatible with it; and to talk of abolishing right of self-government in the states sho slavery in the states by the general govern-ment as the means of preserving the Union is as irrational as to talk of cutting out the the right of self-government in the states is

and the abolition of slavery in the states by the general government would extinguish that vital right.

Thus the contrast drawn by the abolitionists is absurd. The issue they undertake to raise is impossible in the nature of the case. There s and can be no such issue.

Such is the view in its full relations No. weep be- Union man in Kentucky has ever entertained

fore it every bulwark and landmark of the any other view on the subject; -when we say Union men of Kentucky we of course do not mean either secessionists or abolitionists. This view was announced in Congress by Mr Mal'ory; and it has been declared by the Union press and by the Union speakers of and has ever been the position of the Union

men of the State. The radical cant of being for the Union with slavery but not without has never bad any just application to the Union men of Kentucky or to Union men anywhere else. influence, its triumph is assured. Mr. Guthrie | The caut is employed simply to chest. The has been throughout one of the main pillars only conditional Union men in the country of the Union cause in Kentucky. And he are the radicals themselves. The Union men has been recognized as such in all quarters of of Kentneky are and have always been unconthe Republic. If during this eventful period the ditional Union men; but they have never been espondent in question has led a life so re- and are not unconditional Administration men. There's the rub with the radicals. The Mr. Gnthrie's early and constant efforts in be- Union men of Kentucky are unconditionally for the Union of the Constitution; but they ournals of the state and country, or, should be are against all attempts to subvert that Union, whether such attempts are made by rebels in a:ms or by radicals in place. This is their settled position. And they will nobly abide hy it. The abolition leaders may as well make up their minds to this; and, in the meau time, they will but act the part of honest man if they let the abolitlou masses know exactly what the position signifies. But we fear this part is altogether too high for their dramatic

The telegraphic despatches of Saturday contained the following passage:

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a arr. Wisson, of Massacauseus, introduced a resolution providing for the expulsion of Sau-ator Davis, of Kentucky, owing to the senti-ments put forth in a recent resolution by the iatter, which, in the opinion of Mr. Wilson, incites the people to treasonable insurrection and rehellion

and rebellion.

Mr. Davis explained to the Senate that the language quoted in Mr. Wilson's resolution was a garhled version of his resolution. What he (Davis) proposed was that the people should rise at the polls and take the power of this government into their own hands. He (Davis) repeated that the terms of Mr. Wilson's resolution were against the terms of his sou's resolution were against the terms of his own, and were false in fact.

At this point, as the telegraph reports, the iug hill might be considered.

Senator Wilson, who is one of the vilest abolitionists in the country, has evidently acted in this matter from no good motive. makes this fact apparent. The motive of Senclear. We incline to think it is a double mofirst place, we think Senator Wilson desires, iu some mode consistent with the integrity of his carcass, to vent his malignity upon our gallant Senator, whose hostility to the abolitiouists is equalled only by his patriotism in all other directions; and, in the second place, we think it not improbable that the abolition Senator desires to influence in some degree in the Present Legislature who will throw obthe Senatorial election which is pending in stacles in the present Legislature who will throw obthe the Legislature of Kentucky, conjecturing ment of this notle and benevolent effort to perhaps that the initiation of a movement to expel Senator Davis on the charge of sedition may so operate upon the Kentucky Legisla- | will richly deserve the frown and reprobation ture that it will shrink from electing another Senator opposed to the party in power. We know indeed that the abolition leaders at Washington have taken the question of our Senatorial election in hand, and that they are determined to resort to every feasible mode of controlling the election to their purposes; and there is reason to believe that this | Institution to turn this vast sum to profitable most unwarrantable and vindictive proceeding against Senator Davis is deemed such a fulness and happiness the five hundred wretchmode among others. As to whether or not the abolition leaders at Washington have cal- limit the continued and yearly increase of the culated justly in this particular, we have too expenditure made in their behalf. The amount much respect for the Legislature of Kentucky, now expended for their physical sustenance Now, this radical journal, as well as the and too much self-respect, to entertain the merely is sufficient to educate the whole or radical mouth-pieces in general, is well aware question. The action of the Legislature will nearly the whole class forever. Some, as tive measures will be taken to compensate

> patriot and as honest a man as breathes. His The abolitionists in and out of Congress may asperse his good name, but the foul aspersion will fly back into their brazen faces. They may asperse his good name; but they cannot

as a mere paper one, but a very significant proof of its tightness is that the Legislature of Alabama has voted that the carpets of the elegantly furnished State capitol at Montgomery shall be cut up into blankets for the Alabama soldiers of the rebel army. Such measnres would not be adopted were there not an extreme necessity existing to supply the troops with covering during this inclement

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Under an act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky," approved February 7th, 1863, and pursuant to authority of the President thereunder, a force of some eight thousand men has been raised. Under an agreement mads with the Secretary of War in November last, I stayed all further recentifies under the the recruiting under that law, and agreed if the Government would mount this force, to understake the defence contemplated by the act with them and the organized militia, and give up all our further recruits to fill the old regiments, and such other three years service as the Secretary of War should authorize. I confidently relied upon 'be observance of the laws under which these forces were raised, and the promise given to mount them, and faithfully set to work to carry out the agree-

ment.
Under the judicious disposition made of

these forces, security and protection was assured to our suffering people, and confidence in the protection of the Government again restored.

The first section of the act provides "That the Governor of the State of Kentucky, by the consent and under the direction of the President of the United State of the President of the United State of the President of the United States, shall have President of the United States, shall have power to raise and organize into regiments a volunteer force, not exceeding twenty thousand renk and file, to be raised within the State of Kentucky, to serve for the term of twelve months, to be employed within the limits of Kentucky, in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and guarding and protecting the public property: Provided, That, at any time it may be necessary, in the discretion of the President of the Unived States, these troops may be employed out of the limits. these troops may be employed out of the limits of Kentucky against the enemies of the

United States.⁵

These troops have been ordered out of the State, and none provided to supply the defence which they give us. As it is evident that we cannot rely upon forces raised under the act of Coupress to serve in Kentucky, and as the devolation of our homes must follow the removal of these forces, unless speedy provision be made, it devolves upon you to provide for the speedy organization of a State force, which will not be subject to such carriforce, which will not be subject to such capri-cious action, as our only reliable defence. To utter complaints is useles; whether it onsibility, and lend aid beyond even what the Government can rightfully de mand. We must keep faith, no matter who may not. We must be true to our government, and we will. We must be true to ourselves in this emergency, and should provide a permanent security against the recurrence of future dangers. It cannot rever our tresent needs to see the the erve our present needs to say that the earnestly recommend that you do so mptly. It is our only hope and only true reliance. All that I could do to stay this dan-ger has been done. It is before us, and you remain the last and only power to which I

can appeal for the protection of our people, THO, E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VAHWINELE. Sec. of State.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1866

INSTITUTION FOR FEERLE-MINDED AND ID-TOTIC CHILDREN AT FRANKFORT. - We were very much pleased to see the recommendation made hy Gov. Bramlette of this Institution Kentucky whenever there appeared to be a fit to the fostering care of the people and Legisoccasion for the declaration. In short, it is lature-placing it on an equality with the other great charities of the State. It is in no way inferior to auy of them in any of its aspects, and, in some, is more worthy of public patronage than any of them. There is no nan who would not rather bear the misfortune of having two, three, or more deaf-mute or blind children than one feeble-minded, oas improperly called, idiotic child. We say improperly called idiotic-for very few, comparatively, of these most unfortunate of all nufortunates are idiots in the commonly un derstood sense of that word. Almost all of them have more or less mind, which is of course susceptible of cultivation. The slightest spark of intellect, as experience has fully demonstrated, may be excited until it shall ecome comparatively a great light. The poor imbecile may become a man of some intelligence, literary, moral, and religious, and capable, under the direction of his friends, of self-support, and cease to be the wretched recipient of the public bounty, doled out to him and barely sufficient to exittence-whilst the State is relieved of his life-time support, having a valuable-at least, a self-supporting-citizen, instead of a loathsome, imbecile, and miserable man, a dependent on the public and a burden all his days. His family are relieved of the greatest mortification and shame to which a family can be subjected-which are turned, as often is the case of the parents of deaf mutes and the blind, into pride and gratification over the recovery and intelligence of their unfortunate

The Institution at Frankfort will need, no loubt, an appropriation to finish the central building, already erected, and to make it available and comfortable to its full capacity. and to enclose the grounds around it. We hope the present Legislature will make an appropriation amply sufficient for that object, and leave to the next General Assembly the duty of adding the two wings, which will hy

The matter of the education of imbecile children has now been before the people of Kentucky for six or eight years. it has been ceased to be remembered, but with the natural four times warmly approved by three successive Executives in their messages, including our presentable and noble Governor. It has been sanctioned by several Legislatures, and, at the last session, after considerable and tive, if not one still more complex. In the strong o position, an able report was made by Curtis F. Burnam, Esq., the chairman of the Committee on Education, and Representative from Madison county, fully sustaining the Institution, which was approved and sustained by the House by an almost or quite unanimous vote. We trust there will not be found a member

stacles in the way of the success and enlargerelieve and elevate the most wretched part of our community. The man who shall do so of all good men and philauthropists. Let it not be forgotten that the State now expends annually, in the mere sustenance of the physical life of this class of our population, thirty thousand dollars, which large amount is increasing yearly at an average rate of five hundred dollars. It is sought by means of this have been the result of inexorable military use-to make it the means of restoring to useed beings now on the public charity, and to sound minds, are incapable of receiving much With regard to Senator Davis himself the instruction; but all, or nearly all, may be proceeding is simply an idle one. Ail who more or less improved. And where only the know him, not excepting Senator Wilson, manners and habits can be altered and imknow perfectly well, that, while he is impul- proved, it is an accomplishment worthy of all the expenditure made. If a loathsome and offensive child can be changed into impulses, which are always strong, may be a decent and well behaved man, though sometimes uncontrollable, but they are never he may not be capable of much other than upright, chivalrous, and patriotic. or any intellectual improvement, it is a result giving great relief to his family and friends under the pressure of circumstances, often with and to the community all around him, and ameliorating his own condition by rendering him less an object of disgust, and contributing consequently to his welfare and happiness. We have watched over the progress of this school from its inception to the present time with great interest, and shall look with anxiety to the result of the application we suppose the Commissioners to whose care it has been entrusted will make to the present General Assembly in its behalf-which it is certainly their duty to make, and which we

here earnestly call upon them to make. THE PROBLEM SOLVED .- Mrs. Chunk (to Mr. Chunk on the dear man's return from his office)—"What makes gold at such a premium, my dear?" Mr. Chunk—"Well, my love, you see the agglomeration of meritricious, phantasmagoric, sud illusory financial emanations from the Federal capital in the form of irre-deemalle tones fatui, predicated npon a vac-uum, have so amplified the circulating me-dium that the auriterous and argent metallic ubstances have naturally appreciated in an accending ratio corresponding with the enormous and incipient issues of the less ponderous and more Chasearian currency—and hence the solidified spondoolies are, that is to say, i mean are not—" Mrs. Chunk, (interruptingly)—"That will do, Chunky, dear; I see what you mean."—Exchange. what you mean."—Exchange.

Mrs. Chunk is more perspicacious than Moin his argument with the 'Squire in the lear of Wakefield, though we think Chunk n respect to perspicacity has no advantage over be 'Synire. Our readers doubtless remember the inimitable wrangle. After the 'Squire had succeeded in getting Moses to make the fatal admissions that "whatever is, is," that "a part is less than the whole," and that "the two angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones," he proceeded exultingly to his demonstration. "Very well," cried the Squire, speaking very quick, "the premises being thus settled, I proceed to observe, that the concatenation of self-existence, proceeding in a reciprocal duplicate ratio, naturally produce a problematical dialogism, which in some measure proves that the essence of spirituality may be referred to the second predicable.' We need not add that Moses, unlike Mrs.

The Secretary of War in November ast promised Governor Bramlette, that, if he would stop further recruiting under the special law authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Kentucky and let the recruiting in the State go on exclusively under the general laws for the benefit of the army in the field, the troops already raised under the special law should be mounted and kept in the State for its defence. Governor Bramlette accepted this promise, and has performed his part; but the Secretary of War has not performed his part. He has violated his promise. Hence Kentucky is to-day defence-

The country will be apt to conclude that the Secretary of War looks upon a promise very much as the painter in Timon of Athens. 'To promise," says that artist of easy virtue, is most courtly and fashionable; performance is a kind of will or testament, which argues a great sickness in his judgment that makes it." If this were true, we fancy the Secretary of War, and indeed the Administration in general, would rejoice in a judgment ridiculously healthful.

The perpetual cry of the rebels about their confidence shows that they havn't got any. Only lost things are cried through the [Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. " LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. CAPITAL HOTEL, ROOM NO. 40, }

How happily changed are all things now.

The treasonable utterances are hushed; legis-

lation is not impeded by insane devices to-

commit the State to infamous doctrines by

resolution, and the voices of loyal Union men

are now raised in full accord with the general

sentiment of the State. Morehead and Mar-

shall and Breckinridge and Hodge and Ew-

ing and Duncan and Machen and many others

who would have torn Kentucky from the loved

embrace of the Union and divided her from her

great and beloved protection, the American con-

stitution, are now in exile, and have almost

regret we must ever feel toward once respected

but wayward brethreu. Bramlette fills the

gubernatorial chair, beloved, however, and

respected; the gallant Jacob presides over

leaven of sympathy with the rebellion;

Harrison Taylor, the accomplished finau-

cier and statistician, Speaker of the House;

and around both legislative chambers are

clustered some of the hrightest intellects of

our State and the most unyielding champions

of her integrity. Thank God, in his infinite

mercy, for all this and that at the present mo-

ment all the machinery of our executive.

smoethly on.

legislative, and judicial government moves

The former tread of the invader has left no

stain on the streets of our capital, and no im-

press upon our records or archives. The flag

of the free heart's only home floats proudly to

the winter breeze, and the remembrance of

Bragg's raid lives only in the history of the

past. But still there is one source of unfeigned

regret, which is, that Kentucky has suffered

so much from losses incident to the war; they

necessity and the want of experience on the

part of Commissaries and Quartermasters

when our peaceful country was suddenly con-

verted into a camp. The attention of the

Legislature has been directed to the claims

which have been thus originated, and I take

pleasure in recommencing my series of letters

by the expression of an earnest hope that ac-

every sufferer. To obtain relief it may be

which have occurred through the neglect or

inexperience of Federal officers. To explain

the character of these claims, it will be suffi-

cient to instance that forage has been taken,

in times of great exigency, by the wagon-

lead, and the officers cannot make out a legal

certificate for payment, because the law save

such purchases must be made by weight, and,

starving horses or freezing soldiers to pro-

vide for, and no hav-scales within ten or twenty

miles, the imperative necessity compelled a

violation of the strict letter of the army reg-

ulations. Within my personai knowledge,

there are many meritorious claimants, whose

lesses have been heavy, and whose inconve-

niences have been very great. Their property

iu making provision to compensate them

works cruel injustice, and cannot under any

circumstances be palliated, and least of all

because the vouchers and receipts given by

the Federal officers were informal. It is the

first duty of the Government to provide that

the errors of its own agents shall not injure

its loyal citizens, who cheerfully and even

with alacrity surrendered their property, when

some of them knew they could not receive

compensation until special legislation was

provided to meet the extreme cases. It is

fortunate, therefore, that Governor Bramlette,

Lieutenant-Governor Jacob, Brigadier-Gen-

eral W. C. Whitaker, Colonels Garrard, Bris-

tow, Landrum, and other distinguished offi-

cers of the army, who know all these facts,

are now in executive or legislative positions,

and prepared to aid our loyal sufferers, and

that Colonel John M. Harlan is the Attorney-

General of the State, to give his advice, based

upon personal experience, as to the necessary

legislation. There have been many losses

sustained, which were the result of the una-

voidable waste of war, and can never be sat-

isfactorily audited or settled; these will have

to be endured with patience, but hope without

extreme pecuniary injury. The duty of the

State or Federal Government to afford

ample compensation for all property taken for

public use cannot be questioned because it

may have been taken or received informally.

Such a plea would seriously damage the char-

acter of an individual who made it, and is,

therefore, altogether unworthy a common-

wealth or the United States. We may,

therefore, infer that there will be no more de-

lay in perfecting the necessary legislation than

arises from the difficulty of adjusting the

claims, and, as this is not insuperable, they

will, i cordially hope, be promptly remedied.

There should be commissioners appointed to

adjudicate all open accounts between the Gov-

ernment and our citizens; and, if the Federal

authorities are too much engressed to direct

proper attention to it, Kentucky should settle

them, and leave to the United States, which

has heretofore acted most liberally in all her

pecuniary transactions with us, to square

accounts and balance the books when the re-

hellion has been suppressed. I shall watch

this subject with great solicitude, as both State

and national honor is involved in its adjust-

ment, and from time to time will give a gentle

reminder to our friends here of their duty, if

it should be necessary, but I do not for a mo-

ment question the intelligence, fairness, or

promptitude of the present Legislature, the

members of which are fresh from their con-

stituencies, know what is required, and will

doubtless be prepared to act with all possible

Though there is a quorum in both houses,

very many members, who went home to the

holidays, have become weather-bound, and

cannot get back, and, until their return, no

important husiness will be transacted, but

there is a large quantity, which has been pre-

pared and reported from the committees, on

was taken by authorized officers, and delay

the Senate, where I can harrdly find the

ready been placed before the representative in such a shape that it will receive early at FRANKFORT Jan. 11, 1964. tention. The session must necessarily be In resuming my old intercourse with the hrief, as it cannot be prolonged beyond the renders of the Journal, as its correspondent first week in February without a two-third from the State Capital, which, it is to be hoped. vote of both hranches, and we may therefore has been mutually pleasant, i cannot help, expect the utmost activity when they get while seated in my old quarters, to cast a fairly to work again. It would be a useless thought upon the past, and reflect upon the consumption of time to refer to the measures many changes, the broken social associations, which have already been originated, as I shall and the effects of the dreadful intestine uncatch them all on the wing when they come happiness which have occurred since I first up in order for consideration. It requires but commenced my duties here, when all was a short sojourn here to recognize the spirit of peace, happiness, and domestic unity. Since the time, and to know the firm resolution of then, Kentucky has passed through a fiery orthe people's representatives to adhere to the deal nuscathed. When Gov. Magoffin called proud position of our State, taken so deliberthe Legislature together in 1861, the most arately at first, and, at every subsequent elecduous efforts were made by leading men, tion, emphasized more unmistakably. If any who had not yet torfeited all right to one ever believed that the storms of faction, confidence and respect, and the most the mad waves of fanaticism, or the wild plausible sophistrics were added to carry lashings of the sirocco-laden tempest from be-Kentucky into the vortex of secession. low our Southern border, could veer Ken-Thanks to the firmness of the then tucky from her moorings, dash her against Legislature, the scheme failed and at the next rocks, or imperil her amid quicksands, such fall election the people of the State took their beliet has long since been proved fallacious. stand firmly and sent large majorities of rep-Aud any one who can entertain an idea that resentatives here who were staunch and loy-Kentucky, during the present surging of the Then followed the resignation of Govpolitical sea, will pursue a doubtful or a torernor Magoffin and the installation of Governtuous course, or be guided save by the helm of or Robinson, and with a new impulse the experience and the beacon lights of conservalast Legislature went to work and thoroughly tive statesmanship, will show an equal want purged itself of traitor and devised such leof prescience and of the knowledge of what gal guards for the protection of the State from constitutes the heart's core of our State's loyiomestic enemies that they have never since alty-opposition to fauaticism and extremists been able to offer molestation, except when of every kind, who are alike the most dantheir allies of the Confederacy occupied this gerous foes of national tranquillity and the section of the Commonwealth temporarily, most insidious cankers to destroy the bloswest through the farce of inaugurating Hawes soms of long-prayed-for peace. as Provisional Governor, and desecrated the time-honored balls of legislation by flaunting a Confederate flag from the top of the capitol.

clare her devoted loyalty, that has not al-

But little was done in the Legislature today; the Senate adjourned shortly after its meeting, and the House was engaged in iuitiating husiness. An interesting debate sprung up on a hill to pay Lieut. Winchell, of Netter's battalion, for services which the Federal Government had refused to recognize on account of some informality in his vouchers. This gave me an opportunity of hearing some of the new members speak, and left the impression upon my mind that there is an unsual amount of elequence and ability in the body. Messrs. Hanson, of Bourbon; Alfred Allen, of Breckinridge; McLeod, of Woodford; Col. Hawkins, of Warren; Thompson, of Bullitt; Smith, of Grant; Dehaven, of Oldham; and others participated, and the controversy was able and brilliant. The point at issue was the propriety of legislating upon individual cases, or of adopting some general policy for the settlement of all claims of a kindred character to that of Licutenaut Winchell. It was urged that to commence the payment of this class of cases, however meritorious they might be, would involve the State in an enormous expenditure, at a time when all its resources would be taxed to support armies for self-defence, while Mr. Allen eloquently contended that the surest way to raise the necessary troops for the defence of the State, was to let our volunteers feel confident that they would receive compensation for their services. The bill was finally postponed for two weeks, to enable the Military Committee to investigate what amount of claims of similar character was standing against the Commonwealth. If the committee can approximate the result within that time, they will do more than I think can

be effected in a life-time. The reception at the gubernatorial mansion this evening is deferred in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Bramlette. I am happy to say, however, that she labors under no serious indisposition which could cause alarm to her friends, and it is hoped that she will soon be able to resume the duties of hostess, which she discharges with pleasing hospitality.

Mr. Miller, member of the House from Ohio county, obtained leave of absence to-day, having been called home in consequence of the total destruction of his household property by fire. I regret his misfortune and the necessity which takes him from the capital, where he has ingratiated himself with his fellow members by his genial disposition and

The Capital Hotel, under the management of Hodges and Crutcher, is of course the great social and political centre of the town when the Legislature is not in session. Its vestibules are crowed with groups of deeply abserbed conversationalists, and its rooms with parties devoted to business or pleasure. On Saturday night the ladies' parlor was the scene of an extemporized hop, the leading spirits of which were Messrs. Thomas, of Hardin, and DeHaven, of Henry. But the most singular feature of the enjoyable scene was the military-judicial orchestra, Brigadier-General Whitaker supplying the violin primo, and Judge Duval, of the Court of Appeals, the violin secundo, while an accomplished lady played a brilliant accompanient on the piano. Colonel Alfred Allen, as I understand, had been a member of the band before I entered the room. There is nothing which adds to the enjoyment of the Capital so much as these pleasant gatherings, when the legislative labors of the day are over, and it is greatly enhanced this session by the grace, beauty, and intellect of the ladies who lend their attractions to the dance when gallantry and learning lay aside their "arma et toga" to "rosin the bow." Whoever believes that Frankfort is dull during the cold snap must

come up here and undeceive himself. I have been reminded that since I last dated letters to the Journal from "Room No. 40," some one has been infringing on my copyright and signing his communications as from "No. 40." Now this does not exactly subject the writer to being regarded as one of the "forty thleves," though he "filches from my good neme," but it impels me to say of his lucubrations as Byron did of Southey's:

for God's sake, reader, take them not for mine! But as Jabe, a clever fellow, of taking mauners and virtues without number, has gone to the wars, I hope he has carried the cabalistic sign with bim, which will give him forty-tude and learn him to forty-what a pun-fie!

Our new Auditor of Public Accounts. W. T. Samuels, of Hardin county, assumed the duties of his office on Monday last, and appointed Edgar Keenon his Assistant and Elberto Keenon, James M. Withrow, R. R. Bacon, John A. Crittenden, William L. Hardin, Charles T. Miller, and John L. Sneed his clerks. We feel every confidence that Mr. Samuels will make an excellent officer and fully justify the high opinion of his fidelity and business capacity which we expressed | charge? Has the Government of the United when he was first nominated for the important position. The Frankfort Commonwealth pays the following tribute to the ex-Auditor and | the South? No, not one. The theory of this

his assistants: In parting with the late Auditor, Grant Green, Edg., we can, with truth, say that the State has bad no better officer. He has, in all respects, been faithful in his office, watchfel of the public interest and successful in the discharge of all his duties. No man lays down the cares and responsibilities of public office with a better reputation than Mr. G., and none have proven themselves more acceptable to all who have had official inter ceptane to all who have had official inter-course and transactions with him than he. We can, with great truth, say of him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." His sesistant, Cornelius Bailey, Esq., has shown himself to be a faithful and competent officer. le, as well as the late clerks, have labored

We most cheerfully bear testimony to the correctness of our contemporary's commenda-

he South is reduced to the following interesting situation: "If the people are fed, the army must suffer; if the army is fed, the peoquestions of grave importance. There is hardly a point which effects the interests of ple will starve; and, if the people starve, what's settle their domestic matters according Kentucky, or a measure which tends to de- the use of the army?"

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

15 We are assured, that, in our allusion yesterday to Governor Bramlette's special seage, we did injustice to the Secretary of War. We are glad to learn from an authoritative source that the Secretary has promptly and faithfully redeemed every promise which be gave to the Governor. The order for the removal of the troops, we understand, was not issued by the Secretary of War, or with CALES B. SMITH .- The public journals of

of Judge Smith. The tributes are interesting as well as handsome. "As a judge," says the Journal, "he was amiable and courteous to a degree which disarmed partisan bitterness at a period of unusual party exasperation, and bis fairness was so evident that there could be little more complaint of it than of his demeauor. He saw the pith of a proposition, or a difficulty, readily, and could state it with a freedom from embarrassing qualifications that enabled the most ordinary understanding to follow his reasoning closely up to his conclusion. If he had lived, there is no doubt would have adorned the bench, added another to his many tiiles to the respect of the thousands who will mourn his death. But it was chiefly as an orator, and especially as a popular or 'stump' orator, that Mr. Smith excelled. Here he had few rivals, and no superior. some important respects he had neither rival nor superior. His voice, singularly clear, souorous, and penetrating, rarely encountered a crowd that could exhaust its power without chtaining the full freight of thought it carried. His language was copious and appropriate, often striking, and always clear, and his style, though affecting little of the polished elegance of the peu, was rarely slovenly or feeble. He possessed the ability to argue a proposition convincingly, while covering it with apt and pleasant 'hits.' and could, when it served a purpose, say as hitter things as John Randolph himself. He rarely attempted a philosophical discussion of political questions, but treated them in the plain common sense way that sensible men usually speak of them to each other, and here lay the secret of his success. He could fire as high as anybody if it was worth while, but he knew it was no use, and so fired into instead of over his audience, and this discussion, level with the comprehension and hahits of his audience, culivened hy witty allusions and apt illustrations, and carried forth by his superb voice, made him the master of 'stump oratory' that he was. When the occasion or the subject demanded higher treatment he was equal to it, and few men have made so powerful jury speeches as he, or more complete and thorough legal arguments. He has left us, but left behind him for the encouragement of young men an example of ahility striving upwards, nnaided save by integrity and good habits, which ought to save to the State many who may perish through despair." No less generous is the tribute of the Sentinel.

Judge Smith," says the Sentinel, "discharged every public position to which he was called with dignity, ability, and in accordance with his convictions of duty. As a public speaker he was graceful, forcible, and eloquent, and as a stump orator he had but few superiors. In politics he was a Whig, decided and outhusiastic, and upon the disbandment of that noble party he followed the radical portion into the Republican ranks. The natural tendency of Judge Smith's mind was to conservatism, and he generally so expressed himself, especially the last year or two, in his private conversations upon the difficulties of the country, but the surroundings of party influences guided his public action into the radical channels. While Judge Smith econot profound or learned, he possessed a compre- in him as an honest and upright man. He hensive mind, which readily grasped the sub- is now and has been exiled from his family for faculty combined of giving utterance to his ideas in language appropriate, eloquent, and exhausting, illustrating them with the charms of oratory. In the private relations of life Judge Smith was most genial, generous, and courteous. In his death his family lose a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, and the community a good and valuable ritizen. Rapidly are passing away the public men identified with the early history of Indiana. One after another falls by the way side, and in a short time they will all be gath-

ered to their fathers." To what our contemporaries say of the eloquence of Judge Smith, the writer can bear ersonal testimony, having heard him address a popular meeting several years ago in an mmense warehouse at Lawrenceburg in adiana. We had never seen Caleb Smith before, and we have never seen him since, but he seemed to us, as cur contemporaries here describe him, a popular speaker of very wonderful power. The main charm as well as the main power of his oratory appeared to us to lay in the full head of ideas from which the stream of his elequence evidently flowed. leaving the delight of the auditor unshadowed by an apprehension that the majestic and beautiful current might at any moment shrink iuto a rivulet and trickle out. And this is a great thing; as all persons of ordinary sensibility, who are conversant with the oratory of the stump, will heartily admit. When the flight of an orator is the signal for the fright of his anditors, he cannot hope to produce a very deep effect upon them, even if he escapes without breaking his own bones. And the flights of most stump orators belong to this class. But such were not the flights of Caleb Smith. If he impressed his auditors in general as he impressed us on the occasion

entioned, they never felt the slightest anxiety for his safety even in his boldest excursicns;-they saw him plume his wing, and watched him as he soured, with untroubled delight The Seutinel expresses the opinion that

Judge Smith was conservative in his instincts, and hints that he was ill at ease in the ranks of the dominant party. The Sentinel is probably right. Onr readers must still remember the speech which Judge Smith delivered at Providence in Rhode Island in the Autumn of 1861. He was then a member of Mr. Lin cein's Cabinet. "The minds of the people of the South." he said, "have been deceived by the artful representations of demagogues, who have assured them that the people of the North have determined to bring the power of this government to bear upon them for the purpose of crushing out the iustitution of slavery. I ask you, is there any truth in this States, in any single instance, by any one solitary act, interfered with the institutions of government is that the States are sovereign in their proper spheres. The Government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day. My friends, I have known the President long and well. It has been my fortune to be selected as one of his constitutional advisers. I have had the honor of being connected with this administration since the commencement, and tell you to-night that you cannot find in South Carolina a man who is more anxious religiously and scrupulously to observe all features of the Constitution relating to glavery than Abraham Lincola. My friends. we make no war upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them. But, my friends, we appeal to you to aphold the great banner of our glorious country, and to leave the people of that country to to their own choice and the exi- manded.

gencies which the times may present." These words, uttered several months after the war had begun, and uttered in view of the declarations of various abolition leaders in favor of emancipating and arming the slaves of the South, were hailed in all parts of the country as furnishing not only an evidence but an authoritative assurance that the revolutionary and destructive scheme of emancipation would never be adopted by the President. They served to calm the public solicitude respecting Mr. Lincoln and to re-establish the public confidence in him. The country accepted the pledge they contained. Indianapolis, both conservative and radical, But Mr. Lincoln, as the country knows pay high and elequent tributes to the memory to its cost, has not redeemed this pledge, On the contrary, he has broken it, and scattered it to the winds, in the face of the country and of the world. And his party has sanctioned if it did not compel this act of stapendous faithlessness. It surely requires no stretch of credulity to believe that the man who uttered these just principles felt ill at ease in a party which thus trampled them into the dust and mire of an unholy ambition. The conjecture does no violence to probability; and certainly no dishonor to his memory.

We find the subjolued tribute to Governor Campbell in the columns of the Constistitutional Union, a Democratic journal published at Washington, and edited by the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. The tribute is thoroughly just:

GOV. WM. B. CAMPBELL, OF TENNESSEE "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

The Conservative Committee which met at Philadelphia on the 23d inst., recommended the names of General George B. McClellan and Governor Wm. B. Campbell, to the people, as suitable candidates for President and Vice-President in 1864. But it is of the latter gentleman we wish now to speak. Governor Campbell has for several years withdrawn from public life, and retired to his farm in Wilson county, a few miles from Lebanon, the county seat of that county. He is not now and never was an office-seeker. He has only responded to the earnest solicitations of his friends. So far as his State is concerned, his enp of honor is full. He has represented his District in Congress, and has served as Governor of the State, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the Mexican war he was one of the first to offer a regiment. He was elected Colonel of the first Tennessee regiment, well-known as "The Bloody First." The regimental colors of that regiment is kept in State reverence, and is pierced with a thousand hullets. The Mexican campaign developed a decided military skill in Colonel Campbell. In whatever position the Governor has been tried, he has never disappointed the expectation of his most par-

He is a man of firmness and decision of character-a man of convictions. He is an old time Whig, but though firm and decided in his opinions, he was always esteemed by his political opponents. He never evinced the least bit of demagogism. Politics were not his trade, and ue only served his friends when pressed into service. Cincinnatus-like, he prefers the retirement of home and the domestic comforts of a farmer.

The Governor represents the sentiments of the Union men of Tennessee, and has more personal popularity among them than any man in the State. He has been uniformly (from the beginning) opposed to seconsic He made speeches in the spring of 1861 against secession. He did all in his power to remove the apprehensions of danger from this Administration, and urging them to trust President Lincoln's promises; but that in any event secession was not the remedy.

No man understands the Southern people better than he, and no Union man has more influence over them. All men, seconionists not excepted, who know hlm, have confidence a year and a half, on account of his Unionis He lives in a fortified post at Gallatin, only 15 miles from his home, and there must remain until the Confederate cavalry leave that region. The movement in favor of Gov. Campbell is one that augurs well for the Union

Much has been written against the pro posed tax on leaf tobacco for export, and with good reason. One point has, however, been left nnmentioned, which deserves attention. It is the great injustice of such a measure toward the agricultural interest of the West, Our Government protects the Eastern and Northern manufacturers by imposing heavy duties on imports. The manufacturers prosper under such duties and our Government derives a good revenue from them. A tax on exports would have exactly the contrary effect. It would prostrate the Western farmer, protect the foreign grower, and give hardly any revenue to our Government

It is said that the only persons who have ever received the unqualified admiration of Wendell Phillips are Toussaint L'Ouverture and John Brown; -the one a negro, and the other a negro-thief. We have heard of negroworship. Wendell Phillips must surely be the high-priest of that service.

Some impertinent wag sends us a note asking if we can inform him whether Robert J. Walker's financial letters from Half-Moon street in London are not all moonshine. Le the moon-calf read them and see. John Mitchell has retired from the con-

trol of the Richmond Euquirer. Every paragraph he ever wrote for that paper must have caused the bones of Thomas Ritchie to rattle in their coffin. Doctor Johnson says that "power is always stealing from the many to the few."

John Morgan must be a "power" in this realm. He is always 'stealing from the many." The rebels have been so long upon

short commons that they are wholly out of condition. Of course they may be called unconditional rebels. Several heavy columns are advancing

daily upon the Jeff Davis's administration. They are the columns of the Richmond pa-

The back-bone of the rebellion bas be ome so weak that it is hardly worth being considered a bone of contention.

One of the most delicious of the bivalves is a clam. But the grumbling of the Southern masses at this time is a clamor.

BOSTON, Jan. 12. man who established himself in Charieston with his family but a short time before the rebellion. He gives touching details of the anguish and suffering of the inhabitants of that place, many of whom hope and pray for redemption even at the hands of the Yankees. In his opinion the time is rapidly approaching when it will be found necessary to give np the city to save the people from actual starvation. Of course all that can leave the place will; but many have not the means, nor have they any place of refuge. will; but many sales of refuge.
they any place of refuge.
Washington, Jan. 12.

Washington, Jan. 12.
Descritions in the rebel army continue as frequent as heretofore. One entire Georgia regiment had made arrangements to come over into our lines leat Friday pight if they were placed on picket, but the opportunity was not afforded them, probably because their design

was known.

It is noderstood that the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and iowa have been formed into a military department under Major-General Heintzelman, with headquarters at Cincin-

Gen. Burnside has authority to do the same. A Washington letter to the Tribune says it as been decided to remove the rebel capital o Columbia, South Carolina. The writer is to Columbia, South Carolina. The a Union man, latterly of the South, whad been a clerk in the rebel War He also says the gunboats and iron ment. He also says in a guitous and from clade at Richmond are, with one exception, ready for service. On the l'ith ult. they were ordered to make a demonstration on Hampton Reads, but, after proceeding a few miles below Drury's Bluff, the order was counter-

WHERLY JOURNAL .- Those sending for the Weekly Journal will please bear ln mind that we charge \$2 50 for single copies, and \$2 each in clube of five or more. We sometimes receive a club with a remittance of only \$1 50 each. In such cases we put the subscribers names down for 9 months, and they will find it so indicated in the papers every week. The high price of paper and the advance in the cosCof labor and everything connected with printing a paper compelled us to increase the subscription price.

THE SIX RADICALS OF GRAVES .- A meeting was held on the first instant at Mayfield, the home of Mr. Lucien Anderson, which endorsed that gentleman in the following terms:

led That we have an abiding confi dence in the patriotism of our Representative in Congress, Hon. L. Anderson, and we will sustain him is the best and most practucable mode of subduing the rebellion and sustaining the Government.

Before we inquire directly into the value of this endorsement, we beg to recall, somewhat more fully than we have been able heretofore to do, the circumstances under which Mr. Anderson was elected to Congress.

Our readers are familiar with the following resolutions adopted by the Union State Con vention held in this city on the 18th of March

Resolved, That our institutions are assailed lion on one side which can only be met by the sword; and on the other startling usurpations of power by the Execu-tive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box. Policy, as well as principle, requires that Kentucky shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all nalawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country; whilst we invoke the sid of all patriotic men to avert the crile that threaten are few instituted. to avert the evils that threaten our free insti

Resolved, That this General Assembly now in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the National Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 1st of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emanci-pate all slaves within certain States—holding he same to be nuwise, unconstitutional, an

Resolved, That this General Assembly de-Resolved, That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the Presideat of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government.

tional and free government.

Resolved, That this General Assembly bails
while pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the non-slaveholding States in them-late elections, and regard the same as the late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to cooperate with all other loyal citizens, give secarriy to the rights of every section, and maintain the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the

The District Convention which nominated Mr. Anderson was called by a meeting of the Union Democracy of the county of Graves held at Mayfield in last May. This meeting adopted a series of resolutions, from which we take the three below:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the scolntions on Federal Relations adopted by resolutions on Federal Relations adopted by the Kentucky Legislature at its iast session, and also those of the Union Democratic Con-vention at Louisville on the 18th March iast, and pledge our bearty support to the nominees of that Convention.

and sledge our hearty support to the nominees of that Convention.

Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a convention of the truly loyal men of this District, for the purpose of selecting an acceptable candidate to represent us in the next Congress; one that is neither contaminated with secessionism or abolitionism; and we respectfully solicit the Union men of the other counties composing the First Congressional District to meet with the delegates of this county at Padneah, Kentacky, on Thursday, the 18th January next, for that purpose.

Resolved, That W. G. Blount, T. J. Peryear, J. B. Happy, S. E. Lander, Wm. Felts, J. B. Pile, Col. S. R. Smith, A. A. Boswell, George Jenkins, Wm. Beadles, David Boaz, Dr. J. J. Lam, and W. W. Dugger are appointed delegates to represent and cast the vote of Graves county in said convention, and all other Union was of said conventions.

county in said convention, and all other Unio men of said county are solicited to attend and aid in the deliberation of said convention, and cordially recommend to the convention as bold, able, loyal, and devoted to our cause; but we will cheerfully support any loyal man who may be nominated.

The District Convention met at Padneah in accordance with this call, and nominated Mr. Anderson on a platform which was adopted ananimously, and of which this resolution

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the resolutions adopted by the Union State Convention held in the city of Louisville on the 18th of March last, and that we will support no man for Congress or any other office unless he endorses said resolutions and is pledged to exhaust the whole resources of the country in prosecuting the war to sustain the constitution and laws of the country.

Mr. Anderson was present; and in a short

Mr. Anderson was present; and, in a short speech of acknowledgment, accepted the nomination on the platform so emphatically en-

Not content with this, however, Mr. Ande: son, two days afterwards, issued a public address to the voters of the First Congressional District, wherein he said:

Having received the nomination of the Union Democratic Convention which assem-bled at Patucah, Ky., on the 18th inst., to nominate a candidate to represent this Dis-trict in the Congrees of the United States for the next two years, I take this method of in-forming the voters of the District of the fact and the position I occupy, in order that they may know, when they go to the polls to cas

votes, my true position. reed the platform of principles adopted by Union Democratic Convention which as-mhled at Louisville, Ky., on the 18th day of urch, to nominate a candidate for Governor and the various State offices. On this plat form I stand and accept the nomination

I am opposed to the policy of the Administration; but how ought I, or you as a true and ioyal people, to manifest our opposition? By legal, constitutional action at the proper time at the ballot-box. This is the good old way to redress wrongs of Administrations in a free government. It may be slow, but it is cure, and can be accomplished without the shedding of blood. The President and his advisers are not the government; the term of the is of short duration; and the time will come, if we are true to ourselves, when their places will be filled with other men.—when a cos will be filled with other men,—when a neervative Executive and Congress, under a Constitution as still the supreme law o the land, will annul all unconstitutions lation, illegal edicts and proclamations. ional legis

Standing thus, and thus pledged, Mr. Anderson was elected to Congress. He was elected under the most unequivocal and sol emn engagements that he as a Representative would act with conservative men and vote for conservative measures. This is shown indisputably by the retrospect we have here taken. Our readers know the issue. Mr. Anderson's first act as a Representative was to go in to the abolition caucus at Washington; and his second act was to vote for the abolition candidate for the Speakership. And he has been acting with the abolitionists ever since. He is now confessedly a regular abolitionis in particularly good standing. The last time we heard of him, he was under an engagement to address one of the abolition conclaves etyled Loyal Leagues; and we have no doubt, that, more faithful to his new allies than to his constituents, he redeemed his engagement. Apostates, in the first flush of their apostasy, are seldom wanting in eagerness

In view of all this, a couple of Mr. Ander son's associates in apostasy several weeks ago set about the work of getting up a meeting in the county of Graves to endorse his conduct. After privately beating up for attendants some ten or fifteen days in all parts of the county, this brace of enterprising radicals succeeded finally in bringing a meeting to pass at Mayfield on the first instant, by which the recolntion we have quoted at the head of this article was adopted. Twenty or twenty-five persons, we are assured, were present at the meeting, but only are nersons took part in the proceedings, and, of these six one refused to vote for the resolution in question. Just before the resolutions were put to the vote, a gentleman present inquired of the master-spirit of the meeting whether the reso- | plitionism.

lutions were intended to represent the sentinent of the Union men of Graves, whereupon the master-spirit said: "No, they are intended to represent only this meeting." And thereupon the meeting of six adopted the resolu-

ns. Such was the meeting at Mayfield. And yet this sexangular concern has had the effrontery to put forth its proceedings in the name of the Union men of Graves. The Six Radicals of Graves met and resolved, that hey, the Union men of Graves, have an abiding confidence in the patrlotism of Mr. Lucien Anderson. This will do! When the Three Tailors of Tooley Street met and resolved in the name of the people of England, the thing was very generally looked moon as rather brazen; and so it was no donbt for that age and clime. "But," as Gregory says to Sir Jasper in the farce of THE MOCK DOCTOR, "we have changed all that." The Three Tailors of Tooley Street would be accounted very nuassuming craftsmen in our time and coan-Compared with the Six Radicals of Graves, the Three Tailors of Tooley Street were not only modest but shy and shame-

We need not inquire more particularly into the value of this endorsement of Mr. Lucien Anderson. As we do not intend to accept the instrument, no matter what may be written on the back, the endorsement is satisfactory to us, if it is to the endorsee,

the country pray and yearn for peace; but it is an honorable peace, not the peace of dissolution, of folly, and of shame. This is not only the most conspicuous truth of the hour, but it is the truth which we are most concerned that the rebels shall perceive; yet the radicals, to their dishonor be it said, do everything in their power to obscure this truth. The rebels, if they believed the radicals. would believe that the friends of the Union, taking the country through and through, are in a tremendous minority. The radicals are swearing daily and hourly that all excent themselves are traitors. On this point the Boston Post has some very excellent remarks. "We have cited things," says the Post, "that have just transpired to show the unity of feeling among the loyal in support of the war for the preservation of the governmentnamely, evidence of the tone of public opinion of all classes, the nearly unanimous vote of the House of Representatives in favor of supplying men and money, and the testimony which the United States Assessors bear to the cheerfulness with which the people, irrespective of party, pay their taxes. This united voice is for an object that is reasonable and practicable, namely, the enforcement of the national authority over every foot of the soil of the republic and the preservation of the integrity of the republic. On this, the loyal people-we will not say of the North, but of all the States-are as one man; for the few who would give up this Union, are of little account. We submit this as a great and commanding fact. We submit that it is important and vital that this truth should be conceded; and that the partisanship that makes a minority of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand voters in Ohio, who imply disapprove of the Administration, and like great minorities in other States, to be disloyal to our national unity, is not only wretched blundering and falsehood, but is alculated, by feeding the lusurgents with delusive hopes of divisions at the North, to

prolong the day of blood and thus do immense detriment to the cause of the country. "It is a libel on this intelligent people to suppose that they do not desire Peace-for every patriot, every person of Christian raining, every friend of his race, must yearn for peace; and none desire it more than the beroes who have so grandly defended the country. But it must be a peace on the honrable basis of submission to the Supreme Law of the land; the law which the insurcents help make. Nothing can be more certain than it is that the People are as one man on the paramount question of preserving the that they would sternly reject, as a basis of peace, a recognition of the independence of te States. This hasis is not po sible now, and is not likely to be possible hereafter. Hence the war must go on, if the people of the South expect to dictate such terms. We know that the secession organs bave no other tone, and that this is the view takeh in every secession document; but another tone and other terms are seen in various quarters. The lying must be enormous, if here be not, in every disloyal State, a portion of the population who are heart-sick of this war-who have jest all hope of achieving independence-who would be glad of peace on any terms; while, now and then, there come

revelations, from those who have been seces sion leaders, which show that, on the basis of the Federal Constitution, it would not be difficult to get peace." The Post here refers especially to the letter of T. Butler King, which we republished the other day, and from which our contemporary proceeds to quote. "There is," says the Post n conclusion, "no question now debated on this earth, of a tithe of the importance of peace, on the basis of the preservation of the American Union, and of the incomparable Federal Constitution; and then the operation of public opinion would engraft, through the channels of the law, such alterations in this instrument as experience might suggest; and while such a triumph over rebellion, and such embodiment of progress and law, would be a crown of glory to Republicanism, its silent influence would tell powerfully against the monarchical principle." Every American heart, not warped and poisoned by Southern or Northern sectionalism, will respond warmly to the noble declaration of the Post. Let the choicest energies of every such heart be dedicated to the just solution of the most important question now debated on this earth. Two steps are necessary to the just solution of this mighty question; namely, the filling up of our armies, and the changing of the administration. Let these steps be taken, and the question, mighty as it is, will solve itself. See to it, conservative patriots, that both these steps are taken in due season. Never forget that the complete solution of this grand and sovereign question depends upon yon.

lt seems likely that the rebel authori ties are on the point of evacuating their Capital. It is reported that they have removed their central arsenal from Richmond to Columbia, South Carolina. If they consider that a safe place for their arsenal, it is highly probable that the Government will soon pack np all its traps and follow in the same direction. Richmond now, since it is surrounded by Union armies on the Rappahannock and James Rivers, in Eastern Tennessee, with the entering wedge in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, is becoming rather too contracted a sphere for the capital of the Southern Empire. They want more room, and they expect the interior of South Carolina may offer a temporary resting place. Thus it is, the rebellion is shrinking back, back, lnto the State where its infamous career was commenced, and there it will die in the "last ditch," for it can find no other abiding place in the land.

The Frankfort correspondent of the cinnati Gazette says that Mr. Hanson in the Legislature is "a brother of the rebei General Roger Hanson, killed at Stone River." The correspondent should have added that Mr. Hanson is also the brother of the Union Colonel Charles S. Hanson, just promoted for gallautry in the field, and that Mr. H. himself is and has ever been a stanch Union man.

The effrontery of these abolition con ats, who come into the Capitol of Kentucky and calumniate as a rebel or rebel sympathizer every member of the Legislature who lifts his oice for the time-honored principles and sen ents of the Commonwealth, is supremely brazen, and as jowbred as it is brazen. wonder if they really snppose, that, by dint of hissing and scurrility, they can drive the Legislature of Kentucky into the arms of ab-

Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. ROOM NO. 40. CAPITAL HOTEL

We may congratulate ourselves upon the ntiring vigilance of Gov. Bramlette, who, since his inauguration, has shown that he understands the needs of Kentucky and is determined to carry out all such measures as will most speedily restore the supremacy of the laws throughout all the confines of the State, and place it in such a position that all future efforts to invade it in force or by marauding hauds will be met hy a countervailing force and repelled. Since my arrival here I have every assurance that his recent proclamation. requesting the arrest of five rebel sympathizers for every Union man abducted by guerillas from our State, will be vigorously carried out. I hope it will be. I am no advocate of the dangerous sophism of Bassanio in his appeal to the disguised "young Doctor of Rome: To do a great right, do a little wrong, lo curb this cruel devit of his with;

but when the constitutional clause which for-

bids any person to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is claimed as protecting these rebel sympathizers. I feel very much inclined to interpret it as Portia did the laws of Venice in the case of the merchant's bond to Shylock, letting him have the pound of flesh, but at the peril shedding one drop of blood in Amidst all the political confusion of the cutting it, and to insist that by legal authority "due process of law" the hour, one truth stands out clear to the world. The people will not accept peace on means the entire proceedings in a criminal case from beginning to end, and that final the basis of separation. The true patriots of process in their case involves "a halter, gratis, nothing else." The very climax of impudeuce is reached by those who invoke the protection of guarantied rights under the coustitution which they are zealous to destroy, and in their efforts to complete its destruction would hold the hands of the government while its enemies are hacking it to pieces. Let us have the enforcement of the laws, and let us hold the precious constitution sacred in every point, but when traitors would violate the former and abnegate and insult the latter, I have no nationce with those whose sickly sympathy and pseudo humanity would protect them.

Gubernatorial proclamations, however, are

of little avail unless popular sentiment gives

them something more substantial than a pass-

ing compliment. Governor Bramlette may order arrests, but unless he has the military power to enforce his orders they are mere mockery. His recent message to the Legislature shows how the popular will may be carried out, and all the obligations of Kentucky to the Federal Government on the score of military services faithfully fulfilled. A year ago, when the honor of our State was impugned in Congress by its hesitation to pass a law authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the hetter defence of the State, on the ground that the arms and equipments furnished by the Government might find their way to rebeldom as the arms of our State Guard had done in 1861, our representaives in Cougress and our press pledged Kentucky to raise the requisite force of loyal men. Consequently the law received the President's signature and approval on the 7th February, 863, but we have raised only about eight ousand men under its provisions. Notwithstanding this wont of alacrity, proceeding more from the depletion of our available force than the indisposition of our people, Governor Bramlette arranged with the War Department to accept this less than moiety of the number, and stay all further recruiting under the law. Under this arrangement the Government agreed to mount the cight thousand men, and Governor Bramlette pledged himself with them and the organized militia to undertake the defence of the State and permit all subsequent recruiting to be for the old regiments and others to be raised for three years. If the entire twenty thousand had been enlisted, we should have had ample protection, but the exigencies of the Federal services require that the eight thousand shall be "employed out of the limits of Kentneks against the enemies of United States," are now left without the defeuce they Union; so that it is not too strong to say, would have provided. It should be remembered that the clause in the law giving the President authority to withdraw these troops rom the State was an implied attack on the loyalty of Kentucky, but our representatives in Cougress boldly met it, and took the bil with the obnoxious implications, in the coufident belief that Kentucky would be true to herself, and rehuke her maligners by filling the entire call. Had she done so, our State defence would have been perfect. It is needless to inquire into the causes of failure, and those who sneer at Kentucky may attribute it to any cause but her want of loyalty. Suffice t to say there has been a failure. The small ortion of the force raised is required on other fields, and the momentous question now presents itself as to the proper protection of the State. In the contingency, our patriotic Governor calls upon the Legislature to provide for the speedy organization of a State force, which will be exclusively under State control, and not subject to the orders of the General Government. He has done all he could to prevent this necessity, but it has come upon us, and it must be met. It is no time to debate the policy or propriety of having left our State unprotected; that is a minor evil compared with the inability to defend the stability of the government and we therefore have no divided duty to perform but the dual task of lending every man we can spare from home for the reinforcement of the Federal army, and at the same time organizing a permanent force for our own protection. This can easily be accomplished if we are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices. We must look the exigency right in the face. If it is resolved to transfer the theatre of war where its arena will no longer prove a bulwark of defence for Kentucky, she must make the necessary pre parations to throw forward the bulwark of her own stalwart sons, or those of them who, under ordinary circumstances, would not be called upon-her militia of the reserve, and this must be done promptly. We must he sure not to be taken unapprised nor to be shorn of any attitude of our strength, should we hear the cry, "the Philistines be upon thee,

> out the mode of defence he of course leaves to the Legislature. As political demoralization has unfortunately brought with it great departures from the correctuess which formerly distinguished persons who held offices of financial trust, it has been found necessary to provide stronger guards and more stringent penalties to prevent the repetition of such breaches of faith as have ocked the moral sense of the community Mr. Dulin, therefore, from the House Committee on Revised Statutes, has reported a hill which provides that if any person, by false ouchers, claims, or acts, shall knowingly obtain from the funds of the State or a county, district or municipality, any money or valuables which may be the subject of larceny, or shall procure the certification of any false voucher with intent to obtain money and valuables upon it, the offender, his aiders and abettors, shall be subjected to a fine of one housand dollars and confinement in jail not exceeding twelve months when the amount so obtained or attempted to be obtained does not exceed \$500, and in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years if such amount shall exceed that sum, at the discretion of the jury. It has often appeared proper to me that some such general law should be passed, for we have now an invidious penal enactment which applies solely to the State Treasurer, while other officers, who are under no bonds but those of personal honor, can be entrusted with any sums, and should they "fall from grace," the Commonwealth has no redress. It s therefore imperative that the bill of Mr. Dulin should be passed, unless some more tringent proposition is brought forward.

Sampson!" The argency for preparation is

demonstrated by the fact that Gov. Bramlet.e

has made it the subject of a special message.

In the Senate this morning the bill author zing the Governor to raise four thousand roops for State defence exclusively, came up as the special order. Senator Robiuson moved its present postponement that the Military

Con mittees of the two llouses might have a joint session and deliberate upon its provisions. Senator Bristow had no personal objection to the postponement, but the urgency of the case and the difficulties which in any event would be incurred, pleaded strongly for prompt action. Senator Robinson replied that he made his motion with a sincere desire to expedite the passage of the hill. If the nate should pass it and send it to the House, it might come back with a volume of amendments, which would require further conference, and consequently cause delay, which would not occur if it were carefully matured previously by the committees of both Houses. Senators Bush and Reed were in favor of the postponement in order to deliberate upon the ways and means to equip the contemplated force, and Senator Bristow, with a sincere appreciation of the motives of those who urged delay, consented to withdraw the bill, and it was made the special order for hursday. Senator Robinson wished it to be tinctly understood that he was for the bill and for the money, and no talk of the milhens it would require to carry it out would deter him from its support. J. S. W.

ROOM No. 40, CAPITAL HOTEI FRANKFORT, January 13, 1861 The annual report of the managers of the

Western Lungic Asylum, now under the superintendence of Dr. James Rodman, makes an appeal to the Legislature for the necessary appropriations to complete the buildings which cannot be resisted. The managers pay a high compliment to the untiring zeal of Dr. Rodman as without a precedent in the history of the Asylum. It is deeply to be regretted that the proper appropriations could not be made by the last Legislature, on account of the unsettled condition of the country, for had they been, the house would have been finished and ready for the accommodation of all untunates who have required care and attention. Under all disadvantages 128 patients have been treated during the past year and 114 still remain, 14 having been discharged. while there are not less than two hundred urgent applications for admission, many of whom are in irons, in jails, and poorhouses for the want of this asylum building. For its completion the sum of \$78.693 will be necessary, independent of some back debt, while the eased cost of all the necessaries of life demands an increase from \$140 to \$172 for the support of the patients. Dr. Rodman snggests, in view of the impossibility of knowing what number of inmates will have to be received, that, instead of an aggregate sum as formerly, there should be an annual appropriation for each patient made payable as is now done in the institutions for deaf mutes and for the blind. This will relieve the Asylum from all embarrassments as to the receipt of patients, and prevent the managers from refusing admission to urgent cases of disease on ount of an already overtaxed support fund. Every consideration of humanity demands that this unhappy class of our fellow-citizens should be properly treated, and, although our State has so many imperative calls npon its treasury, it seems impossible that the Legislature should he deaf to the urgent appeals of the managers and superintendent, backed as they are by incontrovertible evidences of the rigid system of economy which they have ractised. It is a source of congratulation that the Western Asylum has secured the scrvices of Dr. James Rodman, whose medical skill and careful study of the special treatment of the insane so admirably qualify him for the

Gen. Leslie Combs, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has petitioned the Legislature to place his office on an equality with the other public offices as to the providing of fuel and lights by the Librarian, as superintendent of blic property. In 1860, during the incumbency of General C.'s predecessor, a hill passed the Legislature putting his office on the required footing, but the hill, by some accident was lost and never came to the hands of the Governor, and since then nothing has been done in the premises. In about forty months. since the General was first elected, he has expended \$258, which he thinks the State ought to refund. We can see no reason why his request should not be granted, or have the old repealed which made provision for the care and comfort of all the other public offices hut that of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The sum involved is trifling, being an average of about one dollar and a half per week, but proper legislation should settle an imporortant principle.

I do not know whether the present Legislature will stand better affected toward the establishment of a Normal School for the training of teachers for the common schools of our State than did its immediate predecessor, but an admirable bill has been offered by Senator Bruner, which embraces all the best eatures of similar institutions in other States, as they have been tested by several years experience and approved by their very great success. There are so many educational and eleemosynary institutions which appeal both to the head and heart of every legislator, each of which is pressed with zeal, rendered bold in the assurance of the worth and value of the project, that it makes me hesitate before I attempt to champion even the most meritorious. If we were at peace there would be no healtation in passing this Normal School bill, and even now, when the best intellects of our State are trying to solve the financial prob lem which shall produce us ways and means to support our war expenses, I find many who are very solicitous that it should become a law. If it is rejected, the State will say, in the words of Shakspeare's starved apothecary, "My poverty but not my will consents." The proposed plan, however, is interesting, whatever may

be its fate. In the Senate this morning, Lieutenant-Governor Jacob having been called to your city on important business, appointed Senator Bruner, of Breckinridge, temporarily to the chair. A heavy day's work was done in this chamber. A resolution to extend the session of the Legislature beyond the constitutional period of sixty days was taken up. Senator obinson opposed it on the ground that if there should arise any necessity for a reconvocation, we had a loyal Governor who could call an extra session at any time. Senator Bush advocated the extension because he thought the election of a United States Senator should be deferred until after the next Presidential election, when it would be in the until the 20th inst. by yeas 16, nays 13.

power of the Legislature to act more understandingly with the progress of events. Afte ome debate, on motion of Seastor Cleveland. the consideration of the subject was postponed In the House to-day there was great activity, and it went deep into its calendar. A long debate arose on a bill creating a tax of .10 cents on every \$100 of real estate, and 50 ents on each poll for a relief fund and for a bounty fund. Mr. Smlth, of Grant, proposed an amendment, as he was opposed to giving the County Courts the power to raise any por tion of the fund, as it would be inoperative in the revolutionary counties. He thought there had been enough legislation to protect rebels, and he now wanted action which would bear qually upon the loyal and disloyal, and he was therefore in favor of taxing all property in the State. Mr. Dulin, of Greenup, proposed recommitment of the bill, as it was not ln tended as a relief fund but a bounty bill, and the two propositions should be kept distinct. Mr. Warring, of Barren, spoke impressively on the bill, and Mr. Ward, of Harrison showed that there were two propositions which engaged the attention of the Legislature and the State, one to provide a bounty fund to enable us to recrujt soldiers, and the other to raise the means for relieving the wldows and orphans of those who had paid the forfeit of their lives in fighting the battles f the country. He was in favor of both, but e thought the mode of taxation should be radically different. Each county was reponsible for its equal proportion of men, esimated by its aggregate population, but the esponsibility for the support of the disabled coldlers and their helpless families was not in or any tax on it, will act as a fertilizer to mileropertion to the several counties, but the lions of acres in Europe, and lay waste

whole aggregated wealth of the State was repousible for their support. Some counties had patriotically responded to the country's call and others had not. He therefore wanted a general law to tax all the property of the ate, irrespective of the number of volunteers from the counties; disabled sol- lax, it requires no argument to show that any diers and widows and orphans were the care of the whole State, and he was therefore oposed to giving each county the privilege of raising its quota of relief, but contended that every county had an interest in the fund. Mr. Varanm, of Lincoln, proposed a recommitnent in order to have two bills reported. Mr. DeHavan showed that there were two propositions; one to permit the county courts and the other the Legislature to levy the contemplated fund. He therefore wanted an expressicn of opinion to ascertain the wishes of the Honseon the two plans, and then to know how the funds should be dishursed, and ascertain the proportion of volunteers and indigent amilies in each county. It the House acted hastily, the machinery for dispensing the fund might become so cumbrous and expensive that it would eat it all up. Mr. Sandidge, of Cumberland and thought the bounty found should be left to the conrts, and the relief fund to the loyal, or else great injustice would he done to the poor horder counties. as the wealthiest counties had sent the fewest men to the armies. I beg to except Jefferson county from this charge, but generally it is true. Mr. Browne, of Washington, also desired a recommitment. Mr. Bell, of Boyle, said it was evident that there was no confidence on the part of the House in these separate schemes, and it would therefore be best to revise the whole subject. He believed one proposition to be auxiliary to the other, and that the best auxiliary to a bounty hill would be a relief bill making liberal provisions for the care of the widows and children of those who might fall in battle. The whole subject was finally, on motion of Mr. De Haven, referred to a special committee of seven, with instructions to report separately a Bounty and Relief Bill.

The Senate bill as amended by the House udiciary Committee was taken up and eassed. An amendmenl offered by Mr. Hamilton to prevent citizens from importing slaves for their private use was rejected without a division. Mr. Alleu, of Jefferson, introduced a hill for the relief of Jefferson County and Levy Courts, and Mr. Hamilton one to smend the act establishing the City Court of Lonisville

The Senate Chamber was graced this morning by so large an attendance of ladies that the gallant members gave up their chairs to accommodate them. Now it is very gratifying to us young folks to have the grave body inerspersed with hright eyes, rosy cheeks, and teeth which look like pearls in their rubylip shells, but if, in old Syracuse, when Dionysius was tyrant, the law was imperative that "no soldier should lift his helm of war within the Senate house," are not these feminiue incursious becoming dangerons, and do not the charming flowers on bonnets conceal serpents, and are not their feathers the identical "light weights," the last of which may break the camel's back? When I see Senater Goodloe dividing an apple with his two charming neighbors, to whom Senators Cleveland and Fields had relinquished their seats, am reminded of the first temptation and fall, and, seriously, my mind is much agitated in contemplating the dangers which suround the pathway of legislation. then, again, our bachelor friend Bruoccupying the Speaker's chair Der.

looked disconsolate, like the Peri at the gate of Eden, seeing all this gathered heauty without being able to participate in the gallant attentions of other Senators. I have no doubt he has grave constitutional objections o such proceedings. The ladies' parlor was again eulivened last vening by a hop, and the military-judicial-

legislative orchestra was swelled by the adlition of Senator Grainger, of your city. 1 lefy any State capital to produce a band of uperior materials as among its members. I have already recorded Brig.-Gen. Whitaker, Chief Justice Duvall, Ex-Chief Justice Marshall, Senator Grainger, Col. Alfred Allen, and I hope hereafter to name other recruits. The charming lady who, on every occasion so cheerfully answers the call of her friends, and presides at the piano, should be voted a golden lyre as the Euterpe of the delightful reunions at the hotel where I "take mine esse" and date my letters. J. S. W.

ROOM No. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL,] FRANKFORT, January 14, 1864. The Military Committees of the two branch s are holding joint sessions, and will soon be able to give an estimate of the cost of orcanizing, arming, and maintaining five thousand men for the defence of the State, and also the condition of the State armory, and the amount of money required to put the State arms in order, and to purchase such additional weapons as may be required. It should be understood that the passage of the roposed bill empowering the Governor to raise troops will not interfere with the general arming of our citizens under the State Guard Law, which will be vigorously prosecuted. In the meantime, a thorough scrutiny of that law will be made, and important suggestious and amendments proposed for the action of the Legislature, which, if adopted, will simplify its working, and render it still

listments, for under them a regiment is scarcely disciplined before it is disbanded. The Federal Government has abandoned the short term, and enlists only for three years or more valuable as the means for militia organthe war, and we see the value which it places ization. upon veteran soldiers by the high bounties The joint committee to which the reswhich are offered to secure their re-enlistplutions relative to the contemplated tax on ment. Senator Goodloe supported his ameudtobacco were referred have prepared their rement on the ground that the short term would port, and I trust the decided expression of produce the requisite force with more promptopinion adverse to its policy will have its ness. He likewise paid a high compliment to proper weight in the councils of the nation. the twelve months' regiments from our State, t is unfortunate, that, at this crisis, when so and especially the cavalry, for their valuable large a portion of the agricultural interests of services. Senator Robinson said the National the Union is unrepresented, this question of Government had agreed to exempt the regiexport duties on the products of the soil ments to be raised in this State from governhould be sprung upon us. In former years, ment service, and would not subject them to when our manufacturers at the eastward draft, and therefore It was beyond a doubt needed protection, Kentucky listened to their that they could soon be recruited. He was appeals and warmly supported all tariff measaware of the signal services rendered by our ures which were calculated to give them retwelve months' men, and even the nine mouths' lief. They can have no idea how heavily and men, but they were mainly attributable fatally a tax on leaf to bacco will bear on our to the sterling qualities of their officers. people, or they would never pass it. It will But we should not overlook the expecause thousands of acres of land ln this State rience of the national government, verito run to weeds, and ruin numberless families fied by its acts of munificent bounty for veterwho have depended on their small tobacco ans. Senator McHenry favored the amendpatches for the ready money to purchase those ment, as he believed we ought to look to the necessaries which they do not raise. In Kenenormous cost of the maintenance of such a tucky, tobacco is emphatically the poor man's force. Senator Whitaker said it must be con-The entire produce of the country has ceded by all that the State must be defended, fallen off in three years from four hundred and he believed that men who would not and twenty to two hundred and fifty millions fight for the government had no right to a pounds, and this is attributable in part to the voice in that government, and that those who fact that war has diverted a part of the labor. would not fight should be made to fight. He but primarily to the decrease of the foreign was opposed to volunteering and in favor of a demand. While the consumption of tobacco draft. Kentucky had already sent 53,000 men in the markets of the world has increased to the field; there was twice that number still vastly, there has been a larger supply derived at home in ease and indolence, but he defied from foreign countries, which has decreased any one to raise the requisite 5,000 by volunour exports. Some of our most important teering. Under the bill the Governor has the foreign consumers a few years since have hepower to muster any or all of these troops out come producers, and at a cheaper rate than we of service, and therefore the fear of expense can raise it, on account of the starvation could not be entertained. The detects of the prices at which labor is held everywhere but in bill were that it proposes to raise raw regiour own happy country. The rate of Euroments for State defence when they should be can produce is limited only by the regusent to the front and veterans sent home lations of the Governments which have disto guard their State, and it does not couraged its growth except for the supply of provide for pay and subsistence. All the deheir monopolies, and it can be increased to tails for the support of the regiments should any extent at their volition, and will be, most be arranged in the bill. The Senator made assuredly, in order to keep the prices of the an earnest appeal in favor of a draft to comarticle unfluctuating, as any advance might pel those who would never volunteer to serve be the cause of turbulence among the people. their country. Volunteering had been tried, I have had occasion to examine nearly all the but has lately failed. There must be compulprincipal tobacco circulars issued at the comsory means. As to the question of cost, he mencement of this year, and they all concur believed that the predatory raids upon our in showing the disastrous decrease of the State had cost us ten times the amount it American supply abroad, and the substitution would have done to place the State in perfect of other growths. This would not have ocdefence. If our Commonwealth intends to curred had we been able to keep our prices remain true, as she has done, let us have this down. When we could supply the world at hill perfected and passed. I regret that my from three to ten cents a pound for from comspace will not allow me to follow the eloquent mon to fine grades, we commanded almost as Senator in his bold and graphic speech and his complete a monopoly in this agricultural prodsoldierly commendation of the services of his uct as we have done in cotton. Every adold comrades in the army of the Cumberland. vance in our prices stimulated the foreign

growth, and the proposed tax on leaf tohacco.

erresponding areas in our own country. visions, absolutely necessary, as they had No thermometer can be more sensitive to mebeen suggested, to give it effect. eorological changes than the foreign tohacco Was demand is to the slightest variation in our question of raising a force for State home prices. If onr exports have decreased defence, and to exclude from its consideration when the raw staple was unshackled by any any other questions which might lead to discussion. Other hills will be prepared to meet effort to levy au export tax will annihilate all contemplated difficulties. them. If there is any principle of political was favorable to a draft, and for placing the State ln perfect defence, irrespective of execonomy which will justify the imposition of pense, though he would exercise a wise econwenty cents as a tax per pound on tobacco, that costs on an average only one-fifth of that omy. The last dollar in the treasury must be sum for its production, I must confess that I exhausted before we pause in every exertion which tends to secure the peace of our citihave not met it in my reading or studies. The circular of Rader & Son, of New York, zens and the protection of their property. The Senator went elaborately into the question of suggests that by the establishment of a proper warehousing system, and by the payment of cost, and the mode of raising the means to pay a tax when it is taken ont for consumption, but left free when taken for export, a large pleasure of hearing Senator Bristow in debate, and his lucid mode of examining dry revenue could be created without interfering details of figures, and his vigor of manner, much with the consumption, and if, inimpressed me most favorably. stead of laying taxes on the manufacturer, which are always difficult to be reached, a Senator Sampson fav ored the retention of orresponding stamp duty on all original the term of three years, as the result of all experience was that the lengthened term adds sales in the wholesale market, with accompanying documents to each package as evito the efficiency of the soldier, and at the expiration of one year the State may be left dence of the tax being paid, would be established, a large amount of revenue could be by the dishanding of these troops to the obtained in a manuer simple and not oppresseme desenceless state it is now in. It would be best therefore to provide permanently, for sive. If this theory proves correct in practice, it should by all means be adopted, for the at the end of a year the Legislature will not Government must have money to support the te in session, and the Governor's power unpublic credit, and the people will patrioticalder this hill will be exhausted. ly supply it, if they are not subjected to crushnecessity ceases the troops are to he disbandlng taxes, which will paralyze their industry, ed; but the bili provides no means for renewand render their labor valuless. The more ing the term of service after one year has exthis question of the taxation of leaf tobacco is discussed, the more confident is my hope that Senator Landrum was in favor of the the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the Conbill, and believed that every man who had left the State to avoid the draft had shown gressional Committee of Ways and Means, will himself unworthy of citizenship, and oneht see the radical errors into which they have to be expatriated. He proposed to amend fallen, and retrace their steps before it is too late. Kentucky has given the amendment by leaving to the Governor her voice of warning, and the history of the the discretion of making the term of enlistpast will show that the proud old State never ment for any period not exceeding three years. speaks hastily, and always judges impartially

Senator Goodloe accepted this amendment, Senand unblased by any consideration of selfator Bush supported it, and Senator Robinson interest. She is ready to ponr out her wealth thought it would defeat the force of the bill as she has been pouring her blood to sustain He was not for sacrificing the value of the the country, but, as she would shudder and troops to the facility of raising them; and, If the recoil at the useless sacrifice of her sons in mendment is adopted, it surrenders the prinbattle, so she contemplates with deep anxiety ciple that we want men for three years nnless any tendency toward a course of legislation the necessity should be determined by the exwhich will render her unable to give all the piration of the war and the dishanding of the pecuniary support to the Federal Treasury rebels in arms against the government. The which she may be called upon to contribute bill was amended to authorize the Governor to The paternity of the bill to endow a school request of the General Government to give credit for these troops ln any future draft for the training and education of teachers helougs to Senator Whitaker, who was an earnwhich may be ordered. Senator Grover est advocate of the proposition during the moved to strike out the provision requiring a last session. When he again introduced it draft. Senator Fisk desired its retention on recently it was referred to the Committee on account of its moral effect. Senator Whitaker Education, and thence reported by Senator argued that if Kentucky rejected the draft Bruner. It is suggested, that, instead of a dithrough its Legislature, it would be ordered rect annual appropriation, the school should by the Government, and could not be evaded: receive one-half of one cent from the proposed f Kentucky would not protect herself, she additional levy of three cents on the \$100 for would receive protection from other sources; the enlargement of the School Fund. It if her people would not defend her, they makes but little difference how the money is should be made to do it. It was no time to appropriated, but it is to be hoped that the parley with incendiaries and robbers around proposition will meet no objection, for Ken-Senator Wright moved the previous questucky is deplorably behind all her sister tion, and under it the amendment of Senator Grover was rejected, his own vote and those States in educational advancement. We of Senators Reed and McHenry being in the want a general system of instruction, and of affirmative. The bill was then finally passed text-books, and a course of study laid down which is best adopted to popularize our comby a vote, yeas 30, nays 2, being Senators Grover and Reed. In reading my notes, I do mon schools. In a few years, when our entire State is supplied with competent teachers, not see that Senator Landrum's amendment was acted noon, though it may have been, if trained in its own Normal school, the cost of the latter will be saved to the people by the not cut off hy the previous question. provision of seminaties, ln which children can be educated at home, and thus receive the

benefits of parental care, instead of being sent

away at an age when the twig should be bent

by the hand of a father, and warmed to

tenderness of a mother. No attention on

the part of strangers, no matter how kind

and considerate it may be, can compensate for

the loss of those trifles in themselves which

make up the aggregate of the blessings of

cation of his children with that anxious solic

itude which it demands, can refuse to give his

earnest support to the endowment of this

school. It will also be proposed that the en-

special order in the Senate for next Mouday.

(not four, as printed yesterday in my letter)

thousand troops for the defence of the State

fixed at three years, but Senator Goodloe

moved to change it to twelve months, stating

that the Governor believed volunteers could

thus be more readily obtained. Senator Rob-

inson regretted that there was such high au-

confidence in these short terms of en-

The interesting debate in the Senate preveuted me from visiting the House this morning, where a long discussion arose on the extension of the session, which was defeated. This, in connection with the action of the growth by the genial smiles and loving Senate on the same question, doubtless settles the fact that the Legislature will adjourn at the expiration of its sixty days, leaving it to the Governor to reconvene it, should any unexpected emergency arise. If anything else of interest occurred in the House I will notice it hereafter. The session was lively,

home. I cannot see how any parent in the Legislature, who regards the prospective eduand prolonged to a late hour. J. S. W. ROOM NO. 40. CAPPER HOTEL FRANKFORT, Jan. 15, 1864 Mr. Thomas, of Hardin, has prepared a bill largement of the school fund should be subsuthorizing the Governor to sell the gold mitted to a vote of the people. Such a course which is received by the State in the liquidawould be very proper, were there doubts as tion of the banks of the State at the best to the policy of any measure or of the popular prices to be obtained in the mouey market, sentiment, but the opinions of our people on aud.to invest the proceeds in the United States the festering of the common school system are "five-twenties," the interest accruing thereon established, and there is hardly a question to be placed in the Sinking Fund. There can which could come before their representatives be no doubt that this bill will receive nearly on which they can vote more promptly and the unanimous assent of the Legislature, and understandingly than this. It is made the it will stand as another evidence of the loyalty and faith of Kentncky. The most sacred trust committed to the care of the Legislature The Senate, this morning, considered the bill authorizing the Governor to raise five is the Sinking Fund, as it is the basis of the State's financial credit and the guarantee for the prompt payment of all her liabilties as In the criginal report from the Committee on they come to maturity. She does not heard Military Affairs the term of enlistment was ber gold, as if fearful of the solvency of the Federal Government, or apprehensive of any disastrous turn in our military affairs to give it increased value, but she shows her confidence in the perpetuity of the Union and our republican institutions by investing in the thority for the proposed change, as he Government stocks, and thus leaning to the believed it would be fatal to the country the full amount of the investment. efficiency of the bill. He had no It has become a pernicious practice in some quarters to disparage Kentucky, and to charge her with lukewarmuess, if not factious opposition to the Government. This action will refute all these slanders more eloquently than could be effected by impassioned oratory or by the sacrifices which over fifty thousand of her sons have made in the armies of the Union. The time will come when justice can te done to Kentucky in her trying and anomalous position. Could her defamers visit this capital and witness the every-day scenes of life, they would realize the difficulties which have so distracted the State in the desire to be bumane and merciful, and at the same time to show her devotion to the government. Go where you will in this city-in the galleries of the two Houses, in the social circle, or in the impromptu gatherings in our "ladies' parlor," you will find persons who are not combatants lovely women, perchance-whose sympathies are with the rebellion, and whose fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons are in the rebel ranks, while they remain here in peace and security, enjoying the shelter of the broad protecting wing of the American eagle, and yet should occasion serve, they would be the first to strike down the proud jusiguia of our national greatness, and clap their hands with joy if the Confederates could make another lodge ment in our State. This dangerous element stood as follows: of our population preserves its social status, and, while its dearest connections are striking at the very existence of our government, would not hesitate to connive at any con-Roberts.... spiracy to destroy it. Ramified as it is through loyal families by ties of consanguin-

The growing importance of the tobs rade in Kentucky, and the position which Senator Bristow spoke to the merits of the Louisville has assumed as a great mart for bill, and explained the motives of the Comthe staple, have directed the attention of the mittee in presenting it, without certain pro- Legislature to the necessity of placing stronger

nited States securities.

ity and marriage, it is difficult to point out

the line of demarcation where loyalty ends

and treason flourishes. Look in the legisla-

tive halls of our capital, and see brothers

voting with Roman fortitude for measures

aimed at those who were nursed at the same

maternal bosom; look throughout the State

and see revived the story of the olden Brutus,

who consigned his son to death because he

was a traitor to his country, and gave

the signal for the execution. The bright-

pale before the living realities of passing

scenes, and yet our State is regiled, traduced,

and branded as wanting in selity to the

government. The time will come, I repeat,

when justice will be done to Kentucky, and

it will be acknowledged that, if she was not

in favor of measures of stern retribution, i

was because mercy tempered her sense of jus

tice, and she could hardly strike at treason

except through kindred blood or the dearest

social relations of life. But in the mean time

she takes every occasion to reiterate her loy-

alty and to show her undiminished confidence

in the government, and I can point to no more

convincing evidence than this determination

invest the moneys of her ainking fund in

lights of historic fidelity to country

it. The proper committees have before them contemplated to present the naked a proposition for the appointment of four Saperintendents of Weighing and Cooperingone for each warehouse—to hold office for one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. It shall be their duty to attend daily, at such times as are designated by the The Senator proprietors of the warehouses, and weigh all tobacco offered for sale, deducting ten pounds, and no more, for sample and waste, and after this deduction, mark the gross weight distinctly on one head. After the tobacco is placed in the break and stripped, they shall take the tear weight of each hogshead and mark it on the side. After the sale, they shall personally superintend the cooping of It was the first time I have had the the tobacco, and see that all the staple belonging to each cask is properly placed in it. The proprietors of warehouses must furnish all the best appliances for screwing down the tobacco, and all facilities for coopering. and upon their failure, after reasonable notice, it shall be the duty of the superintendents to furnish them at the expense of the warehouses failing to comply with the notice. Îu case or the absence of any superintendent for any cause, the warehous proprietors may supply his place temporarily. The superintendents, before entering upon their duties, must take an oath before a justice of the peace faithfully to perform them. and they shall alternate daily between the different warehouses, and receive twenty-five cents for each hogshead, to be paid by the wsrehouses, and divided equally between all the superintendents, and the same shall be assessed on the seller. The superintendenta shall not, directly or indirectly, try themselves, or agents, to sell or deal in tobacco in Louisville, and for any violation of this pro-

guards and more efficient protection around

perintendents shall be made. The bill also provides that the Governor shall appoint two Inspectors of Tobacco for the city, and the proprietors of the warehouses therein two, alternate, to hold office for a year, who shall make oath faithfully and impartially to sample each hogshead of tebacco they may be called on to inspect, and that they are not and will not during their continuance in office engage, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of tobacco in Lonia ville. The alternates are to act only lu the temporary absence of the Inspectors, and the fee for each hogshead sampled and inspected shall be twelve and a half cents, to be paid by the proprietors of the warehouse, and charged to the owner. The act is to go into effect on the first of March next.

vision they will be liable to an action in the

circuit court, a fine of \$500 for each offence.

and forfeiture of office. In case of an increase

or decrease in the number of warehouse, cor-

responding increase or dimlaution of the su-

Senator Robinson this morning, on the occasion of reporting a bill for the benefit of Sarah Christopher and Sarah J. Howard, of Lonisville, from the Judiciary Committee, called attention to the system of legislation in reference to the property rights of married women, which he regarded as pernicious, and, f persisted in, would in a few years unmarry all married women, as far as the rights of property are concerned. He acknowledged that there were exceptional cases, but they only proved the force of the general law that a woman takes her hasband for better or werse, and should abide her fortunes. The rench system, of a kind of partnership beween man and wife, vitiated all the most sacred obligations of the marriage relations. nd undermined the best interests of society. woman, before she marries, should look refully to her choice, and, when it is made, bide by it. It would really be better for the ublic good to establish a fund for the relief all wives who had improvident husbands, han, hy special legislation, to be continually striking at the root of laws which are founded n divine ininnctions.

Quite a pleasant debate was elicited on this question, Senator Fisk in particular, with great gallantry, detending the ladies, and connding that there should be a general law to nable them to enter into bu eing subjected to the claims of the husband's creditors. He did not believe that such a law would provoke the females to become Frenchified, and take to eating frogs. The progress of the age shows that females are obtaining employment in almost every avocation of life. and prove themselves abundantly able to fill them. The prejudiced world regarded Florence Nightingale as a prodigy, because she went up and down the Crimea relieving the sufferings of soldiers in the hospitals; but go upon our battle fields and everywhere we will find the ministering angels by the conch of sickness and scothing the anguish of our wounded heroes. Senators make graceful ovations to the ladies in ball rooms, and stop to pick up her kerchief if she drop it, but whenever an appeal is made to elevate and purify the sex, the lords of creation are opposed to granting them any privileges. They call them divinities, but, whenever any measure tending to recognize their business qualities or their mental abilities is proposed. is scouted at. Senator Mallory made a very amusing reply, and Senator Gardner clinched the matter by an amendment that the ladies, before assuming rights under the hill, should don the habiliments of their husbands and retain them and be subject to the draft, which was adopted, when the discussion was cut off by a special order coming up. which was an act to consolidate into one all the various laws concerning common schools. The attention of the Senate was directed exclusively to the important measures contained. in this bill, which are too extended for me to to attempt to digest. Senator Grover made an admirable speech in favor of the common schools, and urged the necessity of infusing

more vitality into the system. Another act before the Senate for the bene fit of the common school system makes it the duty of sheriffs and election officers next Angust to open polls and take the popular vote upon imposing an additional tax of three cents on every hundred dollars worth of property for increasing the school fund. It also arranges all the plan for the election, and sets apart one-half of one cent on the additional tax, if assented to, for the establishlishment and support of a State school for teachers. The Senate did not finish the consolidated scool law before its adjournment,

This being the day appointed for the elec tion of State Librarian, G. A. Robertson, J. C. Hendricks, and J. J. Roberts were placed In nomination by both Houses, and the vote

The unanimity of the endorsement of Mr. Robertson must be as gratifying to him as it was deserved. It is to be hoped that no change will be made in the office while its present incumbent performs his duties so unexceptionably. Librarians, like wine, improve with age, and It is a public disadvantage to make changes unless absolutely necessary.

Auditor Samuels has made announces that the sheriffs of Bourbon, Bracker, Breckinridge, Casey, Clarke, Fayette, Grean, Hardin, Harlan, Hart, Madison, Marion, Mercer, Metcalfe, Nelson, Oldham, Russell, Spencer, Taylor, and Woodford counties have paid their revenue tax in full for last year. These nelude but one-fifth of the whole State.

At the hop in the ladies' parlor, last eveing, the dear creatures looked lovelier than ever, and all seemed to enjoy themselved greatly, Judge Marshall, Col. Allen, and enator Grainger furnished the music very acceptably, and the metre of enjoyment indlcated high figures, which were called out by Mr. Thomas, of Hardin, with all the grace of a maitre du dance. The parlor was very rowded, and during the evening Mr. Guthrie dropped in, and was cordially welcomed by his many friends. We have an Assembly hor o-night in the large bali-room of the hotel. Straus, with his band, is here, and everybody is anticipating enjoyment.

Let every merchant have polite clerks, inless he thinks his customers have some discan be cured only by counter-irrita-

olved, That our system consists of a ted national government for the whole ted States, of supreme authority as to all powers with which the Constitution has setted it; and State governments for each te, formed by the people thereof, and ling the entire regulation of political sovding the entire residentm of political sovignty within their respective States, each
fornment, within its sphere, being alike
reme. And as the Governors, and all
ser civil and military officers of the States,
other individuals, may commit treason
first the United States, by "levying war
inst them, or in adhering to their enemies,
ing them aid and comfort," so the Premit of the United States, and the civil and
itary officers thereof, may commit treason
inst any State whose government is in the
fornance of its duties under the Federal
stitution, by levying war against it, or in tution, by levying war against it, or in ag to its enemies, giving them aid and t, as resisting with an armed force the ion of its laws, or adhering to such force, giving it aid and comfort. States where the laws of the United States the States can be executed, the military horities should not be brought into con-st with the civil power, but should be strict-

held to be, as they rightfully are, in suborred That all elections to civil ofces, Federal or State, should be in strict ac-ordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the States respective, and be conducted by officers appointed by proper anthorities for that purpose; an where, from the presence or apprehension of force, violence, or other cause, any election mannet be so conducted, it ought not to be held at all; and every election at which any military force may interfere by imposing additional oaths or qualifications of the electors, regulations for conducting the said elec-, or by changing or modifying the oaths qualifications of the electors or regula-as to govern it as provided by law, or to strain, control, or direct the officers of such strain, control, or direct the officers of such ing it, should be held to be

oid and of no effect.

5. Resolved, That the experience of the 5. Resolved. That the experience of the world proves that there can be neither security nor liberty in any country without wise and just laws firmly sustained and uniformly accused. That is the life, the spirit, the soul this nation; and all neglect and departure rown law, and particularly from constitutional law, by agents appointed to administer it, although sometimes attended with seeming advantage, are sure to produce, sooner or later, much orrester and more enduring mischief. nch greater and more enduring mischief. herefore a disregard of law by such agents never tolerated by a wise and free people. 6. Resolved. That the powers of the Government of the United States are derived wholy from and limited by the Constitution, and pit are divided into legislative, executive, and judicial, and each class of those powers is steed in a separate department; that the seident is the chief of the executive deriment, and has no legislative or indicial were whatever, and only such executive were as are enumerated in the second and ird sections of the second article of the Constant of the Second article of the Second article of the Constant of the Second article of the Constant of the Second article of tntion, and such other powers as may be, an time to time, conferred upon him by bagrees in virtue of this provision: "Con-ess shall have power to make all laws longress in virtue of this provision: gress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for car-rying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitu-tation in the Government of the United tates, or in any department or officer there

Resolved That the President cannot be on; but all powers conferred on him by law Congress he holds in subordination to that the congress he holds in subordination to that department which may supervise, modify, and correct his execution of them, or resume them by repealing the laws entrusting their execu-tion to him.

8. Resolved, That the power of the Presi-

dent to recognize the existence of a s ate of case amounting to "an invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, of the United States," or ment thereof," or "obstruction to the exe-tion of the laws of the United States by ione too powerful to be suppres awe would withdraw from the President all

that power.

9. Resolved, That Congress is invested with the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;" "to raise and support armise;" "to provide and maintain a navy;" "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" "to provide for arming, organizing, and distributions are all the militial and the militial control of the and disciplining the milltin, and governing such part of them as may be employed in the direction of the United States;" "to guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect each of them against invasion;" and thus the entire war and man war nower external and inpower, and quast war power, external and in-

coln, his office-holders, contractors, and other followers; the second of all men who are for ejecting Lincoln and his party from office and power. The professed objects of the first are to preserve the Union and to abolish elavery in all the States. They have about ceased to power, and quant war power, external and in-ternal, of the Government, is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and no part of it whatever in the President.

10. Resolved, That whenever there is an in-surrection in the United States, Cougress is vested with the power to suppress it, and with no other power whatever over the insurrec-tion; and when it is suppressed, either by the arms of the United States, or by the anomis-sion of the insurgents to the Constitution, laws, and authoritles thereof, thereupon the power of Congress is exhausted, and the insur-gents are immediately remitted to all their make a pretense of supporting the Constitution and the laws; their real objects are to perpetuate their party power, and to hold possession of the Government to continue the aggrandizement untless offices and employments, by myriads
plundering contracts, and by putting up to
de the largest amount of spoils that were er offered to market by any government on the theoretic market by a point of the theoretic to market by any government on the theoretic market by any government of the theoretic market by any govern but only to abolish its form and the mastery. To subjugate wholly the robel States, and utterly to revolutionize their political and social organization; to destroy or banish and strip of their property all the pro-slavery people, secessionist, anti-secessionist, loyal and disloyal, combatants and non-combatants, old men, women and children, the decrepit and the non-compos mentis, all whom they cannot abolitionize, and to distribute the lands of the subjugated people among their followers, as was done by the Roman conquerors of their cwin countrymen; to proclaim a mock feeegents are immediately remitted to all their rights, liberties, priviles, es, and duties of citi-sens, subject to such forfeiture thereof as may have been declared by law, after it shall have been adjudged by the civil courts in the mode prescribed by the Constitution; and Congress, much less the President, has no power to immuch less the President, has no power to impose upon them any other terms or conditions.

11. Resolved, That the whole power and duty of the President in the existing insurrection is to grant pardons to those engaged in it, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to direct their operations for its suppression; and, as such, his powers are strictly military, and are not different or greater than would be those of the senior General in the service, if the Constitution had designated him to be the Commander-in-Chief; the power to device a policy or measures for its suppression is legislative, to which own countrymen; to proclaim a mock free-dom to the slaves, but by military power to take possession of the freedmen and work them for their own profit; to do all this, and also to enslave the white man by trampling under foot the Constitution and laws of the ed States and the States, by the power of e unididates and the States, by the power of a subsidized army, and, lest it should falter, by hundreds of thousands of negro janizates, organized for that purpose by the secretary of War and the Adjutant General. The first and paramount object of the conservatives is to preserve their own librates by saving the Union, the Constitution, and the laws from utter and final overther by ornes, the power to device a boiley or measures for its suppression is legislative, to which the President is incompetent, whether as the first executive officer of the Government, or Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Nary.

12. Resolved, That the law of military necessity is not established, but only tolerated, in the United States. It does not, nor cannot, in peace or war, abrogate or suspend the Constitution in whole or in part. It cannot extend that the content of the content and the laws from utter and final overthrow b stitution in whole or in part. It cannot au thorize arbitrary arrests or imprisonment, or in any way interfere with the person of the citizen, but only with his property. It does negro; and to restore and perpetnate the ion, and to bring back the people in revolt dizen, but only with his property. It does not appertain to the President or to the Com-nander-in-Chief, unless he be in the actual renewed and sufficient guarantees of all eir constitutional rights. There is no choice eft to any man but to be a destructive or con mander-in-Chief, unless he be in the actual command of a military force, and then only under particular circumstances. It results from a present and argent need of an army or military corps which is eo pressing that it cannot await other modes, but must be supplied anywhere in its reach by its own power and action. It is not an expediency but a necessity of military body and crestes a law and con-XXXVIIITH CONGRESS - FIEST SESSION. Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate at length.

the course of his remarks, he said that the enator from Kentucky should remember that he was in the Senate and not at a Ken-arky barbecue. The Senate was a place for of a military body, and creates a law and con-fers a power, for the occasion only, on its comucky barbecue. The Senate was a place for be language of a gentleman, not the bab-ling of a fool.

coln to bound over the Constitution and all its limitations and restrictions, and cintch the vary powers which he claims under it, is a gi-gantic absurdity.

13. Resolved. That at the beginning, under is herocrea, That at the beginning, under the panic of the defeat of Bull Rnn, the party in power professed to carry it on for the constitutional end to put down the rebellion and vindicate the laws and authority of the United States in insurgent States, and when that was effected it was to cease. But, more than was effected it was to cease. But, more than was enected it was to cease. But, more than a year ago, another and paramount and unconstitutional and, the total subversion of marry, was inaugurated by them; and, at leagth, to carry on the war in this perverted and augmented form, the annual expenditure on the part of the United States has swollen to one hundred thousand away, a much larger amount of personal disability and a thousand willings of money and west transfer. to one annared thousand awas, a much larger amount of personal disability and a thousand millions of money, and yet the wisest cannot see the end of the war. Verily, the people North and the people South ought to revolt against their war leaders, and take this great rs to a national convention of all the States terminate a war that is enriching hun ede of thousands of officers, plunderers an oilsmen, in the loyal States, and threaten

mender, of whatever grade he may be, to supply that necessity by taking property with summary military force, without depriving the owner of his right to be compensated for it by the United States. Each case of military necessity makes it own law, adapted to its

own peculiar circumstances, and expring with that particular necessity. There is not, and cannot be, any nuitorm, permanent, or even continuing law of military necessity. The idea that a law always accidental, evan-

have the magic force to enable Abraham Lin

ent, and in truth so inconsiderable, should

tankruptey and indefinite slanghter, and in restore their union and common government upon the great principles of the rty and com-promise devised by Washington and his associates.

14. Recolved, That the precent Executive Government of the United States has subverted, for the time, in large partions of the loyal States, the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and tree suffrage, the consti-

as and laws of the States and the Unite

reperty, it has forcibly deprived, as well loyal as the disloyal, of both; it has

the loyal as the disloyal, of both; it has usuped the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to proclaim martial law, and has established military tribunals in States and parts of States where there was no obstruction to the dne administration of the laws of the United States and the States, by the civil courts and authorities; and ordered many citizens, who were not connected with the Army or Navy, to be dragged before its dram-head courts, and to be tried by them for new and strange offences, declared by

r new and strange offences, declared left, and by an undefined and indefinab

itself, and by an undefixed and indefinable law, being but the arbitrary will of the court; ordained at pleasure a military despotism in the loyal States by means of course-martial, provost marehals, and military forces, governed neither by law, principles, nor rules, from whose tyranny and oppressions no man can claim immunity; sll of which must be repudiated and swept away by the sovergion people.

ign people.

15. Resolved, That a free press, free speech, and free elections are the great and peaceful forces by which the maladministration of our

executive department, is prevented, reformed

ernment, whether in the legislative or

receive department, is prevented, reformed, or reversed, and its authors brought to public ondemnation and punishment; and those ulwarks of constitutional government and opular liberty are formidable to malverstors, neurpers, and tyrants only, and they must be upheld by the people at all hazards.

16. Resolved, That as the Constitution and are affect to meant to available from the office are affect to mean to available from the office.

aws afford no means to exclude from the office of President a man appointed to it by military power, or who is declared to be chosen to it by reason of the suppression of the free-dom of election, or by the exclusion of legal

ers from the polls, or by any other means people of the United States would be in-

one people of the United States would be in-competent to defend and unworthy to have received the rich heritage of freedom be-queathed to them by their fathers, if they permit that great office so to be filled, or in any other mode than by their own free suf-

17. Resolved. That the scheme of the Presi-

dent to bring back the insurgent States is open to many and insuperable objections The pardon and amuesty offered by him is

apon the condition that those who accept i

shall renounce their right to their slave prop

erty, and swear to support his unconstitutional proclamation and unconstitutional acts of Congress, which attempted to take it from them. He must have intended to put this condition in a form so obnoxious as to secure

its rejection by most of those to whom it was offered. He affects the position that ten of the insurgent States have forfeited or dissolved their State governments, and requires that

principle, which he and the legislative de-partment of the Government had previously recognized—that all the acts of the insurgen

States and people tending to their secession reparation, and independence were void; and when the inundation with which their insur-

ection covered over the authority of the con-

nem pareed away, it would leave the constituents, laws, property, and institutions pose States in every respect the same the

cefully in the Union, and to form new ones

inited States, it is congressional, not ential. He has no anthority whatever

impose any conditions on the insurgent

and they are subject to none but what are pre-scribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to be determined by their courts. What right has the President to pro-

laim that one tenth of as many of the voters

of those States as voted at the last presidential

Miscouri and Kentncky, and to keep off loyal pro-slavery voters; and thus to form bastard

wo great parties, the destructives and the con-ervatives. The first consists of Abraham Lin-

leaders, great and small, by almos

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

bling of a fool.

Mr. Davis rose to reply to Mr. Wilson, and called for the reading of his resolutions, on which he said the motion of Mr. Wilson for his expulsion was based.

Mr. Wilson spoke at length on his resolution to expel Senator Davis, of Kentucky. He concluded by saying how subtle a thing, It would fire the loyal heart of America, induce the multipring of treason and parts the

lence the mutterings of treason, and nerve

irms of the heroes who are barring and disco-ing for the nuity of the Republic.

Mr. Doolittle thought it would be desirable,
before coming to a vote, to hear the Senator from Kentucky. After that he hoped the
resolution would be referred to a committee.

HOUSE.

Mr. Yeaman made a speech explaining the object of his resolutions heretofore offered, which were to invite and encourage the loyal recople of the South to resume the functions of civil government under the Constitution.

A Washington letter of yesteriay says there are rumors that Longstreet, joined by Ewell, s preparing for a fresh assault on Knoxville,

nd the object of Gen. Grant's snidea depart

use for that point is said to have been with an eye to this. It is doubtful, however, whether

ny assanlt upon Knoxville is at present in-

The message of Governor Barker, of New

Jersey, received to-day, discusses the question of pacification. He says the war should be

prosecuted by all constitutional means to de-troy the power of the rebellion, and to re-es-tablish the national authority over the whole country. He disapproves of the plan of the

country. He disapproves of the plan of the President's amnesty proclamation, argning

the masses of both sections with Irretrievable for conciliatory measures and a restoration of

lection may pull down and rev

bed by himself, and this against the true

the civil conrts, and trial by jury. It dered, ad libitum, arbitrary arrests by y officers, not only without warrant

bellion. He also disapproves of the emanci-pation proclamation as an obstacle in the way of peace. The war should be proto-ged in longer than is necessary to effect its legitimate object, and the Governor argues at length hat the old Union and the old Consitution a one are its legitimate object

The Post says late news by private letter
and otherwise, from Italy, gives information
of an extended agricultum there on the Venetian question. Garribaldi has i sued a procamation from Capric, urging the people to laithful to the leadership of Victor Empire military officers, not only without warrant, but without any charge or imputation of crime or offence, and has burried the persons so arrested from home and vicinage to distant prisons, and kept them incarcerated there for an indefinite time, some of whom it discharged without trial and in utter ignorance of the cause of their arrest and imprisonment, and others it caused to be brought before courts created by itself, and to be tried and punished without law; in violation of the constitutional guarantee to the citizen of his rights of property, it has forcibly deprived, as well The Italian army is permeated with the idee of a speedy war for the deliverance of Venice during the past winter the opening of the pring of 1864 has been looked to as the signal for the beginning of the great effort to make Italy free in fact as well as in name, and the next few months may bring us the most exciting intelligence from Venice and

State government as it existed before the re-

The resolution to expel Senator Davis came The resolution to expel Senator Davis came up in the Senate to-day and attracted an immense number of spectators. The remarks of Senator Wilson, who made the motion for the expulsion, which was read, elicited three hours' speech from Mr. Davis in reply, who was very bitter on Mr. Wilson personally, politically, and especially as the Colonel of the regiment which he raised but never went into the fall with the field with It is hardly thought that Davis will be ex-elled, as he will modify his resolutions; but not, it is believed the Senate will accept

is explanation of them and let the matte est. In the House, Yeaman, of Ky., made a long

repeach in favor of allowing the courts to have full cognizance of all matters relating to confiscation, &c.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, presented a bill in the Senate to-day which prohibits the sale of gold at a higher price than that paid in the regular market in New York city for United States market in New York city for Citied States bonds paying 6 per cent interest in gold. It is not made to apply to cases in which mer-chants in course of regular business may find it necessary to purchase gold for expertation to pay for goods. The penalty is a fine of rom \$1,000 to \$10,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12. General Orders, No. 17.

By direction of the President, Major-General Heintzelman, U. S. V., is placed in command of the Northern Department, which will be composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio,

ndiana, and Illinois, with headquarters at By order of the Secretary of War.
Signed, E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen.

New York, Jan. 148
Specials to the Tribnne from Sandusky the
13th report the arrival of Gen. Terry and
staff, with the lat brigade, 3d division, 6th
army corps. A portion of the troops had crossed the bay on theice to Johnson's Island.
Some of the rebels have lately manifested
considerable boldness, naming the day on
which they intend to reach Canada.

PORTLAND, Mr., Jan 14.

A searching inquiry into the equipment and departure of the steamer Rappahannock, from Chatham, exhonerates the officials. All the mechanics and labors engaged er have been dismissed. Precaut her have been dismissed. Precautions were taken to prevent a similar occurrence.

The London Times says that the Schleswig Holstein question has reached a crisis in which the only hope of peace lies in the moderation of the great German powers and the checking of the Holstein agitators.

The Daily News shows Germany that if she encourages war she does so at greater risk than any other country in Europe.

The London Post warns the German powers of the responsibility they are incurring. ers of the responsibility they are incurring

German troops attempt to cross the Eider will be an act of war, and the Danish ment must resist.

Post says the British Cabinet has warned the Diet against a departure from the treaty of 1852.

The Dagblodet denounces the attitude of

says Denmark can retreat no further, and

England and Russein, and says Denmark ap-pears to have no choice but war. Report says that England nrges Denmark to sacrifice Schleswig and receive compensathose States in every respect the same that they were previously, excepting only the changes that were produced by the mere shock of arms, the principle status ante bellum being applicable. He ignores the constitutions of Tennessee, Arkaness, and others that have not been altered in any particular, but are the same that they were before their revolt and he requires those States to repudiate their constitutions that governed them many years peacefully in the Union, and to form now ones. The Paris Pays denles that Maximilian hesitates about accepting the Mexican crown.

The Paris correspondent of the London
Herals ays that the Archduke persists in declining, and that the French troops will be
replaced by a foreign legion and the republireplaced by a foreign legion and the republican form of government be retained.

The Commercial Advertiser intimates that a powerful steamer is building at this port, octunibly for a tug, but, if allowed to get away, will be found engaged in very different businesses. e has no right to take cognizance in any way the governments and constitutions of those tates, or any other States: to the extent that ach a power is vested in the Government of the United States it is covernment of

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 15. It appears that the Hon. John Minor Botts has been urged to accept the appointment of Senator from Virginia in the Congress at Washington. Also that he has written in response stating his willingness to accept the honor intended to be conferred, hoping that the time is not far distant, when he can stand as the conciliatory link between the North and South. The letter is brief and eloqueat.

their State Governments, and erect new ones for the other nine-tenths, which he will recognize and upbold with the armies and navies of the United States? His project is to continue the war upon slavery by his further usurpations of power, and to get together and buy up a desperate faction of mendicants and adventurers in the rebel States, give them pos-NEW YORK, Jan. 15. The Herald's army specials say that it was reported at Culpepper last evening that the rebel Gen. Stuart, with 5,000 cavalry, had crossed the river far to our right and reached ecsburg, our forces there falling back toward renthrers in the rebel States, give them pos-cession of the polls by interposing the bayonet, is in Maryland, Delaware, and portions of Fairfax. It is supposed that the object is to cut the railroad near Bnll Run, or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near the Point of Rocks. In any event, it is quite possible that he will meet with superior forces. constitutions to abolitionize those States.

18. Resolved, That the impending destiny of cur country can no longer be blinked. The people of the loyal States are resolved into

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. A letter from a prominent general officer in the army of the Potomac says Lee's army instead of being depleted is being increased by conceripts. The writer says the robels are us-ing attenuous efforts to organize and recruit their army for offenrive operations in the

The rebel army is encamped near Orange C. H. and is well provided with provisions, though suffering for clothing.

Information from rebel sources states that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by the fire of our betteries. On the 26th of December two blocks of buildings on King street, belonging to the estate of the late Senter Buller, were destroyed. Several large ator Butler, were destroyed. Several large warehoness, occupied by the rebel govern-ment and filled with army supplies, were de-

stroyed about the same time.

The city is almost deserted, except by the military. The poorer classes have erected odations out of the range of car fire. Great destitution prevails among The Secretary of the Treasury has under

consideration a question submitted by numer-ous parties living along the border of the States of Tennessee and Mississippi for an un-restricted sale of cotton. An immense quan-tity can easily be made available. New York, Jan. 16.
The Herald's letter from the squadron off Wilmington, of the 9th, reports the chase and destruction, on the 8th, of the rebel blockade running steamer Dare by the Montgomery and Aries. Her crew run her ashore thirteen miles north of Georgetown lights, South Carolina. The crew escaped by boats. Crews from the Montgomery and Aries hearted and

Jarolina. The crew escaped by boats. Crews rom the Montgomery and Aries boarded and A boat's crew from the Aries was swamped n leaving her, and Acting Master Pendleton, of the Montgomery, in with a launch, picked up five of them. While returning to his ship he saw others, and, turning to save them, his boat was thrown on the beach, where all were

captured by the rebel cavalry. captured by the rebel cavalry.

The men taken were Acting Master Pendleton, Geo. Smith, and seventeen of the crew of the Montgomery, Capt. Clark Parkman, one Ensign, and seven of the crew of the Aries.

The U. S. schooner George Manyham at a capture of the company of the comp daybreak next morning went close in shore and shelled the rebels. The Dare was about 700 tons burden, and a side-wheel steamer. the was totally destroyed. Her cargo was pparently not large, but probably some distinguished rebel persons were on board. The bare was chaeed 60 miles.

On Wednesday Gen. Butler sent an impor-

on wednessay den. Intersect an impor-tant departe to City Point, by a flag of truce, bearing on the subject of the exchange of prisoners. Meantime he has ordered the rebe prisoners to be brought within the lines of his department to await release, which he hopes

be able to effect.

Among the intercepted Lamar correspond. ce is the following to Messrs. Hartstein & Lamar:

"Gentlemen: When you go to Paris, call on Mr. Shdell and tell him from me to negotiate for the French protectorate. In case of recessity, the people will gladly accept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France, and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we could eclipse the world.

"G. B. LAMAR."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.
Accounts to-night from the Array of the Potomac say that it is reported that the movement of Stuart's cavairy occasious no alarm, as it is not believed that he has a sufficient rumber of men for a less arduous duty than a cappaign on our right.

a campaign on our right. If any cavalry movement is progressing in that direction, it can't be of much magnitude. Trains are runing to and from the army as usual, and nobody anticipates any interraption. New York, Jan. 16.
At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the tollowing letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was read:

Geo. W. Blunt, Esg., New York:

MY DEAR SIR: The charges against the
Navy Department for building slow steamers best answered by a comparative public trial. I am authorized by the Secretary to make arrangements to run one of our vessels against the fastest sea-going side wheel steam-er in the country, foreign or American; she will run against the same tonnage and draft in any water; if her competitor is much larin any water; it her compensater. ger, to be placed in smooth water. G. V. FOX.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1864.

We see the abolition Senators at Wa hngton are pressing the resolution to expel Senator Davis, though with the clear understanding, if we may credit the despatches, hat the resolution shall not prevail. Every development touching the matter serves to confirm our criginal impression that the whole hing is designed for effect in the Legislature Frankfort rather than in the Legislature Washington. It is an effort not so much irectly to degrade Senator Davis as to influnce the General Assembly of Kentneky to ate him with a radical coileague. We shali ee how the flagitions plot will prosper. They oust have queer notions of the General Asembly of Kentucky in the abolition circles Washington. The truth is, they have eer notions of Keutncky generally ln all bolition circles.

Petitics and the Pulpit.-There was a ne when the particular province of the clerr was to preach the word of God. by so exunding His precepts that the moral senti-Lent of the people would be elevated in a reigious point of view. It was recognized as a unden duty for the pastor to avoid all secuer matters, to devote himself and all his enrgies to the cultivation of religion among is flock, to crusade against sin, and to preach charity and good-will among men. It was onsidered, in those days long past, that a inister of the Gospel would be sufficiently mployed by superintending the religious eduation of the risleg generation, inditing inructive sermons from pointed texts, visiting he abodes of distress, relieving the pressures f poverty, and ministering generally to the noral wants of his flock. It is true, that in England we read of fox-

unting parsons, with fat benefices, who mingle with their calling a large amount of peronal pleasure, and who tipple at the rosy wine with a gusto hardly inferior to a professed bon vivant. But these cases are rare and remarkable, arising generally more from the want of professional dignity than from eal criminality. The general requirement of a clergyman

s that he should be possessed of simplicity of abit, meekness, familiarity with the Scripurcs, picus devotion, benevolence, and irre proachable morals. How many "fill this bill" s a question which is respectfully referred to the investigation of some ardent lover of statistics. Taking the Vicar of Wakefield for a standard, we sadly fear that a large proportion of the clergy would fall far short of the

The pulpit in our day has decenerated maerially. Stump speaking used to be confined candidates for office and partisan politicians. But the prerogatives of party strife have been invaded, forcibly seized, stolen and carried off, after the fashlon of the Sabine women. by the Goths and Vandals of the pulpit. The dest teachings of religion have been rudely hrnst aside to make room for political preaching, and the prefatory church services are despatched with indecent haste in order that the grand ceremony of all, the sermon, may be peedily reached and thundered forth by the lerical demagogues. Since this change has obtained, men who differ politically have become so deprayed in religious taste that they annot worship the Almighty under the same roof or employ the services of the same shepherd to watch the fold. The house of God has been metamorphosed into an amphitheatre. and the silent devotion of religion changed into the loud plaudits of a mob. So far as sanctity is concerned, there can be but little difference between Plymouth Church and Tammany Hall: and, except in the sacerdotal robes, no distinction exists between Beecher, Cheever, and others of that ilk, and the stump

orators of any political party. Recognizing the supposed simple habits of the ministry, most of the States have exempted church property from taxation, as well as the individual possessions of the clergy, to a certain amount. This distinction between the different classes of the liberal professions was always cheerfully acquiesced in, for the reason that the calling of theology, of itself, naturally debarred its votaries from participation in the profits of secular pursuits, as well as because the salaries of ministers of the gospel were comparatively small. This state of things has sadly changed. The sensation preachers are paid as liberally as star actors, and are valued, like nondescripts and prodigies, by the crowds they can draw.

In perusing the debates of the Constitutional Convention of a Northwestern State, we accidentally came across a discussion in reference to the taxation of church and ministerial property, at once amusing and instructive A member moved to amend the report of the Committee on Finances of the State, by adding that "all regular, ordained ministers of the Gospel, who make the calling of their Master their sole profession, and refuse holding civil offices, should be exempt from taxaon to the amount of \$2,500 in real and peronal property." Whereupon the following

debate arose: Mr. B.—I have but one word to say npon this amendment. Is happens to be my prov-nce to come from a section of country where everal of these gentlemen reside, who they profess to follow the calling of their Great Master, are speculators and usurers. I want to make a distinction between these men and those ministers who are faithful promoters of the Divine cause. Some of them ere Registers of Deeds, some Justices of the Peace, some one thing and some another. Freace, some one thing and some another. I have more respect for those men of honesty and integrity, who make the ministry of religion their calling and who keep clear of politics, then for any other class of citizens, and I desire that they should be exempt from tax-

Mr. F.-I ask the gentleman how he procoses to determine whether these reverend gentlemen have kept themselves entirely within the mission of their Great Master? Mr. B.—I answer the gentleman in the lan-gange of Scripture—"The tree is known by its fiuit."

It would not be very difficult now-a-days for the tex assessor to classify these gentlemen of the pulpit; for the tree, being known by its fruit, would not fail to proclaim itself. Every community is eminently benefited by a well-conducted church system, and the instruction which genuine ministers of the Gospel afford. But the ministry would do better service in the campaign against Satan by adhering to the teachings of theology than by entering the arena of politics. It is no part of their calling to preach political sermons, publiciy to advocate the election of individuals to effice, or to participate in local strife between partisans. Devoted to an especial calling, mustered into the service of God alone, they should decline political honors and keep themselves within their legitimate sphere. There can be no objection, however, to ministers becoming office-holders, provided they lay aside their robes, and leave to more sincere men the religious prefession they abandon.

Let the man who loses a leg in battle onsole himself with the physiological truth that the more legs an animal has, the lower he is in the scale of creation.

The following is a stalement showing he number of sheep killed by dogs and their value, together with the name of the counties from which they are reported, as returned by the State Auditor:

1	0.019	0.00 002
-		
*************	169	695
	127	
*******	322	852
	358	499
	665	900
************	58	175
***************	55	195
	369	654
	3116	705
	166	420
	196	691
	311	700
************	2015	352
***************	612	******
	3143	755
	362	531
	99	320
	214	843
************	239	105
***************************************	243	473
	491	1,7:35
	4 15	560
	104	232
	38	128
	3"6	940
*************	230	491
	253	404
**************	459	******
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	2
	2.8	1,30
	3:16	1,502
*******************************	121	250
**********	630	1,004

Sheep killed. Value.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

"WHICH WAY ?"-The New York Tribune opens with this interrogatory a very elabor ate article on the question of the true pur pose of the war, immediately proceeding to When the long-brewing conspiracy for a

Southern rebellion culminated in the seces-sion of eleven States from the Union, backed by the sympathies, counsels, and positive ef-forts of the ruling caste in four more States, encouraged by the more or less openly avow-ed sympathetic demonstrations of the politi-cal commercial, and social allies or the mmercial, and social allies of that aste throughout the loyal States, there were our possible results of the fearful struggle thus inangurated, namely:

1. A complete ultimate triumph and restoration of the Union through the discomfiture and overthrow of the rebellion and its parent,

slavery.

2. A "reconstruction" of the Union through ew concessions, assurances, and guarantie o the slave power, such as were stipulated in ttenden Comprom nding that hostility to slavers, no matter w exhibited, should henceforth he prohib-d thronghout the whole country. 3. A complete triumph of the rebellion, di-

ich other as the victors should see fit cribe; or Such a defeat and discouragement of the rebels that they would finally be willing to return to "the Union as it was," asking no uaranties, or at least receiving none, but ac enting an amnesty and act of oblivion

The article in question is very elaborate out, elaborate as it is, it fails to inform the public that "the long-brewing conspiracy for Southern Rebellion" was in its culminating hour "encouraged by the more or less openly avowed sympathetic demonstrations" of the New York Tribune itself, and, that, aithough the Tribune now declares for the first of the our results it enumerates in the extract above, it then declared for the third, and subequently, when the Northern people in spite of the Tribune rose to arms for the restore. tion of the Union as it was, it repudiated the third and declared for the fourth, adhering more or less apparently to this declaration until the armies of the Union were in the field and the fate of the rebellion was assured, when it repudiated the fourth and declared for the first. Yet all this is not only true but eminently to the point. It certainly is true The culminating point of "the long-brewing

onspiracy for a Southern Rebellion" was reached during the four months that followed the sixth of November in 1860. Let us see what "the more or less openly avowed sympathetic demonstrations" of the New York Tribune were throughout this critical period. On the ninth of November in 1860, three days after the Presidential election, and when every Southern gale was laden with the notes of preparation for the rebellion, the Tribune

If the cotton States shall become satisfied they can do better out of the Union than t, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutio one, but it exists nevertheless. must ever resist the right of any State to re main in the Union and nullify and defy the aws thereof. To withdraw from the Union a quite another matter; and whenever a considraple section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coerc measures designed to keep it in. We h never to live in a republic whereof one sect is pinned to another by bayonets. On the 26th of the same month, the Tribune

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declasation of Independence, contrary to the fun-damental ideas on which human liberty is

On the seventeenth of the ensuing December, the day whereon the Convention of South Carolina met to declare the accession of the State, the Tribune said: If it (the Declaration of Independence) jus-

tified the secession from the British Emp

e millions of colonists in 1776, we do not why it would not justify the secession of millions of Southerners from the Union On the twenty-third of February in 1861. the very day President Lincoln arrived at Washington, and two days after the organi-

zation of the Provisional Government of the rebellion, the Tribune said: We have repeatedly sald, and we once more st, that the great principle embodied by dependence, that governments derive their ust powers from the cousent of the governed. sound and just, and that if the slave States cotton States, or the Gulf States only, ose to form an independent nation, they ave a clear moral right to do so. * * *
Thenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious

to escape from it, we will do cur best to forward their views. Such is the encouragement which "the long brewing conspiracy for a Southern Rebellion received in its culminating hour from the New York Tribune, which now has the nuspeakable coolness to talk pharisaically of the encouragement the secessionists then received from "the more or less openly avowed sympathetic demonstrations of the political, commercial, and social allies of that caste throughout the loyal States." A beautiful paper la the New York Tribune to be sneering at the Northern encouragers of secession in its culminating hour. Ont of its own columns the Tribune stands convicted of declaring in that hour for "a complete trinmph of the rebellion, dividing the country permanently on the line of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missonri or such other as the victors should see fit to prescribe." The Tribnne, as we have said, then declared for the third of the four results it now enumerates as possible at the time. Tribnne's choice, rose to arms for the purpose

But the Northern people, spurning the of achleving the last of these results, which was thus defined unanimously by the representatives of the North in Congress on the twenty-second of the following July: Resolved by the House of Representatives

the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the contry by the disuninists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Carifold that is this recipied emergency. the Capitol; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect its duty to on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or intertering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

The Tribune, giving way before the over whelming tide of Northern patriotism, subscribed to this resolution. Balked in its declaration for the third result, the great Coryphans of abolition at once declared for the fourth. Unable to get a dissolution of the Union, the Tribune, under the resistiess pressure of the patriotic enthusiasm of the North, declared for a restoration of the Union as i

Was. And to this declaration the Tribnne alhered more or less apparently, until, under the inspiration of the purpose thus defined the military strength of the loyal States was so developed as to render the overthrow of the rebellion but a question of time. The Tribune then began to discountenance the restoration of the Union us it was, and, as the fortunes of the rebellion sank lower and lower, became more and more open in the advocacy of a contrary policy At last the rebellion has reached a stage

which the Tribune thus represents: The rebellion is a manifest failure. So writes (in effect) the shrewd and vehen anti-Union correspondent of the Times (Lo 14—after our disaster of the Chickamanya, and before the far more decisive defeat inflicted on the rebels by General Grant on nearly the same ground. The North, says this astute orrespondent, never falters; her confidence of ultimate success is never shaken by defeat, however disastrous or unexpected; she fills up her armics and her treasury after each reverse, as though it had been a triumph; her paper is depreciated but fifty per cent., so that three dollars of it buy two of specie, while of the Confederate issues fifteen dollars. while of the Confederate issues fifteen dollars vill scarcely buy one of gold; and while the erate notes bearing no interest and possessing

next to no carrent value for Confederate bonds that are to paysix per cent. Heren; on, Secre-tary Memminger proposes a compulsory fund-ing of one thousand millions of dollars, by re-fusing to receive it for public dues and deprivng it of all correct value, and issuing two hur ed millions more, which is to be kept at par by tringent taxation! The clever correspondences that this will not do—it is too late—artiks of Confederate want of energy, when means failure of resources, and Souther ck of faith, when he evidently has as litt faith as the most unbelieving Thomas among them. The simple Iruth is that the rebellions a "played out." Its tail may wriggle for months yet; but this is not so much a manifestation of life as the convulsive agonies of

luctant dissolution. lt is at this stage of the rebellion that he Tribune boldly throws off the mask, flatly repudiates its declaration in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was, and atly declares for the reconstruction of the Union without slavery. Here is the Tribune's language, nttered with reference to the pasage quoted immediately above: Now, then, Ought the Union Got

We auswer, No. tion" with Slavery

riding the country permanently on the line of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missouri, or This is the avowal with the bark on it And this completes the demonstration we set out to give. Having first declared for disnion, and then for the Union as it was, the Tribune now declares openly against the Union as it was and for the Union as it is in the visions of the abolitionists. Q. E. D. This is at present the "way" of the Tribne thich, in the face of the facts we have exhibited above, freely denounces as rebels or rebel sympathizers all who do not accompan t therein, though, if this way should fail clearly to lead toward the perpetuation of the ascendancy of the abolition party in the government, the Tribune would unhesitatingly repudiate it like the others, and, if necessary or expedient for the end we have just mentioned, would declare again for disunion on the slave line. No candid man, who considers the Tribune's record since the last Presidential election, can escape this conclusion.

The main truth of the matter is very man fest. The ruling purpose of the Tribune is not the preservation of the Union, nor yet the abolition of slavery, but the continued supremacy of the abolition party; and whatever promises to secure that supremacy, whether disunion or consolidation, war or peace. slavery or abolition, the Tribune will declare for, without regard to the rights and interests either of the negro or of the white man. And as is the Tribune so are the radical leaders in ceneral. This fact is the key which unlocks the whole radical mystery. And the review we have here given establishes this fact.

We are glad to see that the General Assembly of Kentucky is responding prompty to the Governor's recommendation conerning the raising of troops for the defence of the State. "The bill," says the Frankort Commonwealth, "to empower the Governor to raise 5,000 men for service in the State, after some considerable discussion, was passed by the Senate on Thursday. We hope that it will be immediately taken up and passed by the House. It is very important that the men should be raised, and that immedistely." In this opinion we fully agree with the Commonwealth. The word important hardly expresses the real urgency of the de-

We see that on Friday the House made the oill in question the special order for Tnesday We trust the House will then be preext. ared to pass the bill in short order. We of arse would have even in this matter no uch haste as may be inconsistent with fit deiberation; but it should be remembered, that, while the Legislature deliberates, the Comnonwealth stands defenceless.

It seems to be a question whether the ocket-knives that John Morgan and his ac omplices dug their way out of prison with were steel or silver.

The Toilet Preparations of Joseph Bur ett & Co., of Boston, are the "ne plus ultra." Burnett's original Cocoaine is the BEST hair essing in the world.

The Ladies should know all about Bornett's Kalliston for the complexion. BBENETT'S COCOAINE,-No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of

the human hair. classes of people, and are pronounced incomparable. Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, dresse

the bair perfectly, and renders it soft and glossy. There are worthless imitations of which the public should beware. j12 ∈od3&w1 Brown's Bronchial Troches for Colds,

Coughs, Pulmonary, and Asthmatic troubles are highly recommended and prescribed by l'hysicians and Surgeons in the Army. j19 d&w1 WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

No information of a rebel cavalry raid to Leesburg has been received at Gen. Augur's headquarters. Our forces along the Upper Potomac are amply sufficient to protect that Charles A. Dana, Esq., formerly of the Tribune, will probably be appointed Assist-ant Secretary of War.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Jan. 13, 1564 FRANKFORT, Jan. 13, 1861. CAUSES BECIDED. Marks vs. Krelgshaber, Jefferson; affirmed. Sele vs. Byers & Tajior, Jefferson; reversed. Swan's admr. vs. Vanghn & Lyre, Marion; reverse:

ORDERS. Shean et al. vs. Shean's admr. et al., Wardin; molion o disnise appeals as to Harris, &c., overruled. Halcomb vs. Flinn, Pulaski; time extended till 231 ust., to file petition for rehearing. Landsdale's exr. vs. Beall's heirs, Bullitt; motion y spellant to set aside order of rehearing. Van Dyke's exr. et al., vs. Delph, Lou. Ch'y; cross appeal granted.
Emith vs. Robinson, Lcn. Ch'y;
Same vs. Cope & Co., Lon. Ch'y; death of M. C. Nes-

il susgested and causes continued. carclays vs. Rallifie's exr., Bulint; anbmitted on iefs. Ford vr. Brown & Whitaker, Spencer: same order. Mathetey vs. Wolfe, Jeferson; argued by James S ritle for appellee, and argument continued by An zson for appellant. Frankroat, Ky., Jan. 14, 1844.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Ford vs. Brown & Whitaker, Sponcer; affirmed.

Doia et al. vs. Be'm, Campbell; affirmed.

Robins vs. Oidbam, Pendlebin; affirmed.

W. W. Shaw Lou. Chy; reversed.

omb vs. Film, Pulaskl; molion by appellant e order extending time to file a polition for r aside order extending time to Me a polition for ring.
uisenberry vs. Art's & Daniel, Clarke;
uisenberry vs. Art's & Daniel, Clarke;
uaniels's admr. bi al vs. Morris et al., Clarke;
iown vs. Earley et al., Fleming;
iory vs. Hart, Fleming;
iory vs. Hart, Fleming;
iory et al. vs. Moilonel al., Greenup;
ivris et al. vs. Moilonel al., Greenup;
ivris et al. vs. Dorch, Greenup;
iosa et al. vs. Dorch, Greenup;
iosa et al. vs. Davidson, Greenup;
were submilitiels'

ueney vs. Woife, Jefferson; argued further by on, and argument concluded by Judge Builock derson, and a suppliant.
appellant.
Rudy's helrs vs. Rndy, Lou. Ch'y; argued by James
Purtle for appellee and submitted.

PRANKPORT, Jan. 15, 1364.

CATERS DECIDED.

Daniel vs. Morris, Clarke; offirmed.
Quienberry vs. Arlis, Clarke; affirmed.
Einegard vs. Conkwright, Clarke; reversed.
Commonwealth vs. Allen, Warren; reversed. oapens. Coti vs. Orr, Blason; appeal granled. Brent et al. vs. Taylor et al., Hickman; aff ed and rule vs. appellants to execute bonds for c braceln vs. Bohne, Jefferson; death of appelle sled, order for revivor, and cause continued, ongest's executor vs. Tyler's administrator e utsville Chancery; set for hearing on the 42d d m by consent. rm ly consent. Van Dyke's executor vs. Delph, Louisville Chan rry; set for hearing on Mouday uexl. Smilh's administrator vs. Strauss, Louisville Chan

y; hambers et al. vs. Bnrr, Jefferson; rsbh & Taylor vs. Jndah. Louisville (hornton & Hawkins vs. McGrath, Lou FY; Hanshall et al. vs. Prait et al., Greenup; Colline vs. Warring, Greenup; Chad wick administrator vs. Brown, Greenup; Gray et al. vs. Warring et al., Greenup; Adams vs. Adams, Greenup; were submitted

lefs, villivan et al. vs. Patterson, Lewis; argued by ndeey for appellantle sud cause andmitted. Bitles et al. vs. Reed's administrator et al., Wash gten; argued by Vanwinkle for appellees, and laid et lor lutriber argument.

MARRIED. On the 14th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Lorrimer, Mr. Reen to Sallie S. McKnuder, als of this city. On the 14th of January, 1864, by Willis G. Cox, Mr. George Neal to Miss Many E. Conn, all of Oldnam county, Ky. On the 14th irst., by Elder S. F. Miller, John G. Huea, of Shelby county, to Amelia, danghter of Fuest, of Jeffersontown, Ky.

DIED. On the 31st of December, 1863, in hospital at Taze-well, Tenn., Cerporal William K. Dalw, son of the ale Dr. William Bally, company F, 34th Kentncky colunteers, of this city. On Wednesday moraing, Jan. 13th, at his reside

In this city, on the night of the 13th inst., CATH INV. BAIMAN, aged seven months and twenty day ughter of Mr. D. Balman. On the 6th inst., in Fairfield, Naison county, Ky., in the 6th inst., in Fairfield, Naison county, Ky., in this is wenly-eighth year.
On the 13th inst., at 7% P. M., Ella E, wife of barles L. Taylor. On the 13th Instant, at Nashville, Wm. H. Banway, a the 23d year of his age.

Sudderly, al 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, the bill likewise provides that where any county the inst., Grosse T. Spilman, aged 25 years. Departed this life, on the morning of the 15th of anuary, Mrs. Casoling Yawies, in the 50th year of

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 16, 1863.

all causes of about twenty-five per cent.

In reading the Adjutant-General's report

we cannot but share his regrets that every

commanding officer of troops furnished by

hibit an aggregate of 119,578, nearly 55,000

of that force have been in service as shown by

service for three years or the war.

was finally passed. The bill is inteaded to

give vitality to the school system, and place it

on a better basis than heretofore. The salary

of the Superintendent was raised from \$1,000

to \$1,560, and the sum of \$1,300 had several

carnest advocates, while a clerk was author-

ized at a fair salary. The improvements of

normal school meets favor, we may rest as-

sured that our school system will receive new

life and vigor. The Superintendent is now

to devote his whole time to the public service

carnestness with which he has inangurated

In the House, a good deal of businest was

one. Mr. Hanson, from Its Judiciary Com-

nittee, has reported a bill to amend the sixth

Statutes, in reference to county levy, so as to

require each County Judge to cause the set-

lement of the sheriff's and collector's accounts

concerning the county levy on or before the

n default of the judge to discharge this duty,

he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding

\$500, at the discretion of a jury. If any

shall fail to settle for ten days after proper

notification, he shall be fined twenty per cent.

on the amount of the county levies for the

year, to be recoverd by motion in the county

court after ten days notice, with costs and

interest upon the amount due from the 1st of

October, when he should have settled. This

fine is to be applied to county purposes. The

court shall have failed heretofore to make the

annual settlements with the sheriff or other

urt of Claims of the county shall meet, and

riff or collector of county levy and tax

ction of article 3, chapter 26, of the Revised

his official term, we may anticipate the most

rilliant and gratifying results.

in this year make the settlement under its penalties and according to lts provisions. annual report of Adjutant-General The objects to be attained by this legislation John Boyle, concerning the militia of the are manifest, as it will compel the settlement State and its volunteers, was laid on the of county levies and taxes in those districts tables of members this morning from the State where officers have taken advantage of the Printer. The document is interesting and rebellion to appropriate the public funds, or valuable; great labor has been bestowed upon n some instances to enable loyal officers to its preparation, though the Adjutant-General take returns, which they have thus far been says complete statistics have never been filed ecluded from doing by the closing of courts, n his office of all the commands sent into the and the unwillingness of judges to act on the field by Kentucky, which is mainly attributapremises. While on this subject let me suggest to the present Legislature the policy of ble to the hasty manner in which the earlier regiments were organized and hurried into appointing a select court to collect all the legis. service, and the ignorance or neglect of those on which has been rendered necessary as to whose duty it is to prepare and transmit such theriffs, the collection of taxes and levies, and reports. The present condition of the regiall other charges affecting the State revenue ments is given satisfactorily, and a number of and the sureties of public officers, and present interesting tabular statements are annexed to it all in a single pamphlet, for I defy any one the report. The total number of volunteers to understand it now, and it is of the first imsent to the United States army is 51,945, which portance that it should be thus collated. Ciris exclusive of nearly 3,000 sixty days' men. imstances have compelled a wide departure The counties of Cliaton, Cumberland, Estill, from the old policy of general law, and the Monroe, and Owsley have contributed more substitution of special legislation, to an exmen to the army than the number of their tent which renders It impossible to know ensolled militia respectively. The counties of where we stand or how we are to get along. Adair, Casey, Clay, Greenup, Marion, Met-The collecting officers of the State taxes will calfe, Pulaski, and Washington have conhave to assume heavy additional responsibilitributed more than seventy-five per cent. On ties, on account of the prospective increase of the other hand, in striking contrast with this the taxes, and the tax-payers will be naturally display of patriotism, the counties of Boone, anxious fully to understand what the Legis-Carroll, Owen, Scott, and Trimble have not lature has done either to relax or to strengthsent one out of the hundred of their militia en the security of the State or to protect the force, and the latter is credited with but four men out of its enrolment of seven hundred. Mr. Hamilton, of the second city district, Of the original 51,945 volunteers, the number has secured leave to bring in a hill to amend of 3,988 have been discharged, 3,252 died, 610 the act establishing the city court of Louiskilled in battle, and 5,030 are reported as deville, the object of which is to abolish the bail serters, missing, or in hospital, making the system of the police court and authorize the present effective force 39,065, a reduction from position of fines. It is estimated that this

county collector, as required by law, it shall

will give the city a revenue which will nearly

pay the expense of the police department of

the city, and some think it will even justify

the increase of the present police force on a self-sustaining basis. It will be gratifying to Kentucky does not regard it as matter alike of pride and duty to regularly forward, to the our tax-payers if the policy of the bill should State headquarters, reports concerning the meet the expectations of its originators. status and condition of his respective com-The Joint Committee of the two Houses, to mand, for the recorded evidence that such a whom was referred the proposed Federal tax march was accomplished-such a position on leaf tobacco, consisting of Senators Mostormed and carried—that on such a field this Henry, Anthony, Cleveland, Mallory, and officer won his promotion, or that soldier was Grover, and Representatives Allen, McFarland. gloriously wounded, or more gloriously W. Smith, Lnttrell, Gatewood, and killed-would be of general credit to the Wood, reported to-day. The report closes people, a solace to those whose friends had with an extract from a letter of a suffered so heroically for our common canse, Louisville manufacturer, which says: "If and a fund to furnish that information neceswe are to have a duty on the weed let it he sary to enable the widows and orphans of our put on the manufactured, for leaf cannot be slaughtered patriots to establish their rights raised if there should be a heavy duty put on and recover their dues. The Adjutant-Gen. it only to a very limited extent; hat an addisays applications are frequently made by tional duty on manufactured would not presuch claimants, who wish to avoid the delays vent its being made, and would be the proper and circumlocution produced by the pressure place to put it. I speak against my own inof business at the national eapital, but in the terest, but these are times to look to the good majority of cases they are reluctantly comof our country." This patriotic remark will relled to seek elsewhere for their information, undonbtedly find a response, hearty and and in numerous instances, before the ad prompt, throughout our State and the country, minable system for regularly reporting reand indicates that while Kentucky shrinks cruits, now in use, was adopted, men joined from no burden of taxation which the necessicommands in the field without the fact being ties of the govenment require, and is ready to communicated to the office of the Adjutantmake sacrifices in assuming that burden; still General, and, consequently, credit is given prudent foresight and wise statesmanship sugto neither county nor State for furnishing rest that we should not commit the folly of such recruits. It is suggested, therefore, that, "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." should it be placed within the scope of the We have a staple which can yield a handsome Adjutant-General's dulies, he can, revenue to the Federal treasury if duties are reasonable amount of labor and cost, procure udiciously imposed upon lt; and it would be complete descriptive rolls of every enheer insanity for Congress to shape its legisisted man who has entered the service ation in such a manner as to render our large frem Keutucky, and thus give the State obacco crop valueless as a source of revenue, entire credit for the assistance rendered the out down the incomes, which are also subject government during the war. It is to be hoped taxation, and destroy a branch of agriculthat this suggestion will be acted upon, and ral industry which, if properly fostered, or the Adjutant-General enforces it by showing if not harshly dealt with, cannot fail to prove that such information, placed on file in his a great source of profit to small capitalists and office, would be of inestimable benefit to the ersons in indigent circumstances, who hold beirs of those fallen in the cause of right the fee of a few acres of land. The committe while the fortunate survivors of the bloody therefore recommend the adoption of the falstruggle would refer with pride to those owing joint resolutions: archives which established their patriotism Resolved. That this Legislature earnestly emonstrates with Congress against the impoand commemorated their achieveme While the enrolled militia of the State ex-

ives are requested, to use every effort to pre-ent this monstrous injustice and oppressive he records. This is as creditable a proportion as is fornished by any other State, but the Adjutant-General thinks if to this number solved, That the Governor car of this report and resolutions to be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives. we add the noreported recruits and the hun-The Assembly Hop came off last night, undreds of gallant spirits, who, without pay, er the liberal arrangements of Messrs. Hodge & Crutcher, and was a perfect success in ever have lent their constant efforts for years to the particular. Straus provided the music, and cause of patriotism by repelling the barbarous the enjoyment was prolonged until the mornguerilla raids which have infested such a large ing was well advanced. I have not seen a portion of our State, the number of active more brilliant assemblage of the beauty of the participants in the common cause is fully one-State, since the great fancy ball given before half of our whole fighting population, and the rebellion, and it is not therefore surprising but little effort among the people is required that so many gentlemen seemed to feel the to maintain for the State the gratifying preascination of the scene, or that I should have eminence already won. I am more pleased to beard the clock strike five before "tired nahave this official testimony of the ardor of ture's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,"paid its Kentucky and the prospects of its continuing matutinal visit, and Queen Mab played her mabated, from the fact that a late debate in antics with my dreams, which were rose-colthe Senate seemed to leave the impresored with visions of Bourbon's fair daughter, sion upon my mind that Senators and even and the inspiration of Bourbon and water, as Governor Bramlette were apprehensive that "craftily qualified" as were Cassio's potations recruiting for three years, or the war, would on the island of Cyprus, but they must be be an up-hill work, and that on this account taken according to "the custom of the count was left to the discretion of the Executive try." When the next Assembly Hop takes to fix the term of service for any period not place, may I be there to enjoy it, and do my exceeding three years. I was sorry that the devoirs as chaperon to one than whom hill to raise the five thousand traons for State Telhonghi there never beam d a form more beautiful defence was thus amended in the Senate, for t constructively impugns the zeal of the peoyoung so fair, she seemed like one of those aerial ple, who have already fully one-half of their That dwell but in the poet's high and wild imaginwhole fighting population, as active partici-Or, like a form one meet in dreams, from which we pants, in the field, under the Union banner. e and weep rib has no creation like the figments of our t would require very strong evidence to make me believe that Kentucky is not prepared to raise five thousand volunteers for self-defence, LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. to serve for three years if the rebellion is not crushed within that time. We are better pre-Shelby House-Dozening & Herr, Proprietors pared now than at any previous time to raise recruits, for at least two-thirds of the entire State have already elected the colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the enrolled militia, and this forms a nucleus in every county for a company or section to be expeditiously brought into service, and these can then be massed into regiments. Ten thousand men n be readily raised in this mode, if necessary

Shelby House-Donning & Herr, Proprieders.

LOTISTILE, Jan. 18, 1864.

The receipts, sales, and Iranacctions of all kinds of ive steek at the Shelby House during the past week have been large, and an active but income the few the Government buyers taking all heavy cattra offered at fair prices. The hutchers have manifessed a dispition to buy all that they need to supply their stalisat living prices, so that but few of any kind of slock remain on ask np to this date. The sales have been prink, and a good feeling seemed to provail throughout the online week. , haudire week.

In receipts large and the sales active,
the The receipts large and the sales active,
ly come on and rough were offered; but few good
acts on the market. Prices range from \$2 to \$3.

mmon and rough; \$3.50 to \$4.59 for good and estra.

Sheep-Arrivals small and the demand good. Prices range from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per head, or \$3.50 \$4.50 \$8.100 Research for well fed.

Hops-The receipts small; the supply not equal to tha demand. Prices rale from \$5.50 \$7 for well fed corn hogs \$p\$ 100 he gross.

Horses and Mules-But few arrived, the market being limited, owing to the contracts being filled. to the security of the State, and there will be no besitation about the term of service, for every Kentuckian is anxlous to whip the last rebel out of the State and to suppress the causeless insurrection. I hope, therefore, that the Honse will rustore the bill as it was orig-ARCEIPTS. inally reported to the Sanate, and make the The Senate this morning devoted its atten Bourbon House Stock Market-H. P. Viseman ion mainly to the consideration of the act consolidating the common school laws, which

J. S. W.

enators are instructed, and our Re-

The supply of stock during the week has been artraordinaril, large, and the markel tolerably brisk during the fore part of the week, but to-day there is
nothing doing. Cattle have declined about 250 on
mediums and common qualities. Choice, well mitted
are in good demand at full prices for city butchers and
thippers. A large number of cattle were bought by
overnment contractors, so that but few remain unold. ep of good quality are in hir demand; inferior salo. logs are a shade easier, and about 350 lower on all twell fattedcorm logs, inlend feattle—1 beier and extra. 4% and 5c; first ality, 3% 26c; fair 10 good, 3233%; common and gh, 2257a, gross welght, beep of good quality and heavy weight sell at 466 live weight). the bill are various, and, if the project of a and from his known accomplishments and the

> SHELBY COLLEGE, SHELBYVILLE, KY.

SHELBTVILLE, KY.

BET ENSUING HALF SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commeace on the first Monday in
brusty and terminate on the list of June next.
The special steenlon of parents and guardians is
led to the advantages of the English, Classical,
Mathematical Grammar School connected with
College for the training of pupils for the College Boya from 10 to 16 years of age are received into tha r information apply to the undersigned.
WM. J. WALLEE, Pres's. Por Purcus: 13.434w3
Democrat copy.]

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HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! PAARE DYE! HAIR DYE!

DATCERLOB'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best to Dobe World. The only Harmison, Press, and Rediable Dya known. This spiendid Hair Dye is Perfect-changes Beed, Burky, or Gray Hair Instantly to a Glessy Stabing the Skin, 'Itali's, free particular Soft and Beautiful; imparts and rectifies the fill offsets of Bed Dyes, the Committee of the Commi

dor's New Tollet Cream for Droseing

NAPLEVILLE, ILL., Dec. 14th. EDS. PRAIRIE FARMER: I enclose a letter I from Hon. Anson M ller, of Rockford, one of our leading amateur hor iculturists. If, as the Judge believes (and I think it feasible), it will prove the greatest advance-ment into the enemy's (of the p um) country vet made. I would say to all who have tre d desire the plum, and who does not? to try it and report results.

LEWIS ELLSWORTH.

HON, LEWIS ELLSWORTH-My Dear Sir You may recollect that in my essay on Plum Cn'ture, before our Horticultural Society, a few years since. I recommended the throwing of slacked lime into and around the plum trees when wet with dew, to prevent the ravages of

Let me new give you a more effectual mode for applying the lime: Preparevery thin white-wash, say a peck of lime to a half barrel of water, mix and dissolve thoroughly and apply to the branches of the trees with a large eyringe or squirt-gue, till the whole tree is well whitewashed. Commence doing this on the fall of the blossoms, and as soon as the venng plams appear.

Keep the tree well coated with this wash

the few weeks in which the insects The wash should be applied in dry weather, specially after a heavy rain—twice a week e often enough in ordinary weather. A large wooden syringe can be cheanly and

easily prepared; the wash can be conveniently carried to the trees in a bucket, and very little time will be required for the operation. Thus far the remedy has proved successful, and our choice plums have been preserved. We have a very favorable climate for growing this most luscious of fruite, as was shown by the superior specimens exhibited at our State Horticultural Socie y in this city the present

Plum trees in the gardens as well as in the groves flourish well in all this region, and if we can prevent the workings of the cuculio we can have plums in abundance. ANSON S. MILLER.

ROCKFORD, Dec. 8, 1863. A REMARKABLE CRANBERRY SWAMP. -- Mr. Wetherell, one of the editors of the Beston Cultivator, gives the following account of the improvement effected by Dr. A. D. Miller, on a wor bless swamp in Franklin, about 25 miles from Boston, which he visited on the 25th of November last Mr. W. says:

"Something like ten years since this swamp as covered over with a growth of alders, dogwood, white maples, and other swamp shrnbs. which covered the ground. They were cleared off, and a dich cut through the swamp for the brook, which before ran through a very crooked channel. Ditches were then opened from nplands on each side, which are gravelly and sandy, leading into the main ditch. dam was constructed across the swamp, which serves the purpose of flowing it and also that of a road to pass across it. In the winter the ewamp was usually flowed, and gravel, this being better than sand, was drawn on to the ice and spread. Af erwards it was planted to cramberry cuttines, in drills about 16 inches apart, this, from experience, proving to be a suitable distance apart. How many cove ings of gravel tave been put on was not learned. reveral, judg ng from the excavations

"About twelve or fourtern acres of this swamp have been planted; and so favorable is it situated, that it can be covered with water in a little more than an hour's time. The brook a five most can are more true. This proof is of such capacity, with the aid of a reservoir above the cultivated ground, that the plants can be protected from frost at any season when

there is any denger.

"The crep of the past sesson was about one thousand one hundred barrels, of very nice fruit, and of remarkable s ze. I brought a way a couple of berries that meanined nearly three inches in circumference. The crap wat all picked by hand, at a cost of nearly two thon-aund dollars. At one time, said Dr. Miller's farmer, two hundred persons might have been was a lively scene. After they were gathered, they were taken to the honce, where they were sorted, that is to say, the soft berries, after wirnowing them, were culled out by women and girls, preparatory to barrelling.

cranberry culture of this swamp, he visited Mr. Jo cph Breck, the well-known seedsman of North Market street, Boston, and anked him how to go to work. Mr. Breck said he could not tell him; then he asked him for the test work on cranberry culture. Mr. B. told him he did not know of any he could recom-mend; then said Dr. Miller, 'Can you tell me of a man I can employ that knows something about it? and Mr. Breck said he could no: 'Well,' replied Dr. M., 'th n I will ty and see what I can do.' The result and the mode of doing it is briefly stated above, as learned from Dr. Miller and Mr. Desmond, his farmer. Dr. M. has informed the writer, since v sit.

ing the crapberry swamp, that the fruit has generally been sold so far as it is marketed, at he curren' prier, though some of it was so'd for fift. cn dollars a barrel. Call the average price ten dollars a barrel, and eleven huadrad barrels will bring the snug little sum of eleven theu and do lars. This beats tobacco raising out of sight, as the saying is.
"One of the peculiar advantages possessed

by Dr. Mi ler over mest of the owner at all seasons of the year, thus guarding the growing crop from bo h late spring frosts and carly autumn frosts; and b sides, gives him the power to destroy insects that sometimes infect t'e vines. Swamp lands that can be as quickly flowed, and as quickly drained as Dr. Miller's, cannot be used more profitably than by growing camberries as it would seem by the Doctor's exp rience. It is also easily gravelled in the wirter by flowing it."

Prom the Country Goutleman and Cultive'or.] HOW MUCH FARMERS LOSE BY ALLOWing their Cows to BECOME POOR.—It is a New Ergland maxim, that "farmers cannot afford to keep poor cows, nor to keep cows poor." Taking either horn of t is diemma, their is abundant ground to show, bey nd a doubt, that it is the very worst system of p licy that a farmer can practice, to keep his cows on auch a stirted supply of food that they will inevitably become poor and amaciated, or, to keep them on poor food or on such fodder as will afford wry little milk or very little nourishment to the animal.

When cows have been k pt on little fo d until they showevery rib in their bodies, and the r necks have fallen downward, like the neck of an As atic dromedary, they cannot be profita-ble to their owners. And w y? Because, a poor cow will not give as rich milk, nor as much of it, as the s me cow would give were she tolerably fat. Now, if the milk be poor, of course a much larger quantity of it will be required to make a pound of butter or a pound of choese And, if a cow be por, a large proportion of the material that would go to make rich cream, were the cow fleshy, is secreted to rourish her animal system. an abundance of cream-producing, or but erforming material in it, we often wonder why it is that the mik is so po r-whi c and thinwhen it ought to be thick, like thin cream, and

der to cowe that are in good condition the milk will be poor, because so much of the material that would go to make milk is secreted to nourish the system before it reaches the lacteal

Now, then, suppose a cow loses, during the foddering season, only one hundred pounds of flesh and fat. Very many cost lose more than two hundred pounds during that time. Every pound of flesh and fat to at is los is equal to one pound of bn.ter or to two pour best cheese. And if a cow is in good healthy condition—not as fat as fat beef—and loses one hundred pounds of fat, as soon as she received a good supply of food she will begin to increase in fiesh and fat. There ore, her eys'em wil, take up cream producing material enough in ng the one hundred ponuds which she butter or two knadr.d or more pounds of good

C m non seaso, philosophy, and experience all will substantiate

these considerations.

How much, then, is one hundred pounds of butter worth? Let every farmer answer for himself. And, when he reflects on this subject, let him remember that it is a very easy ject, let him remember that it is a very easy matter for a cow to lose one or more pounds of hesh daily, which is worth, in cash, more than one pound of hutter.

S. F. TODY one pound of butter, S. E. TODD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 10 By sentence of the general court-mark Lieutenants Isaac N. Whitemeper, 19th Indians; Thomas A. Dormant, 19th Pennsylvania; Edward A. Conway, 71st New York; John B. Hoee, 72d New York; Thomas M. Name, 48th New York, and Albert Rembart, 52d New York, have been dismissed from the service. The sentences of death for desertion service. The sentences of death for desertion in the cases of some privates in the 1st Mich-igan have been approved, and the executions are fixed for the 29th inst. Surgeon Jonathan Lettermore, U. S. A., for the last eighteen months Medical Director

of this army, has been relieved at his request and ordered to Philadelphia. Everything quiet. Weather intensely cold. lce forms nightly over an inch thick.

The Admiralty Court, Hon. Judge Stewart presiding; Hon. W. Johnson, Advocate-General for the Crown; W. W. D. Morse, counsel for the owners of the Chesapeake, and J. W. Ritchie, council for the Confederates is in session. In opening the Chesapeake case, the Judge stated that the case was entertained that the seiznre of the vessel was a political act. His opinion was that the vessel onght to be given up to her owners.

Mr. Ritchie asked the Judge to contemplate

Mr. Ritchie asked the Judge to contemplate the probability of an application of the Con-federates for her. His Honor declared he would not entertain anything of the kind. Mr. Ritchie then gave his interpretation of the law upon the validity of seizures, con-tending that any citizen of the Southern Confederacy, with or without a commission, had an absolute right to seize all vessels be-longing to the Federals and it would be a lawhad an absolute right to seize all vessels be-longing to the Federals, and it would be a law-

ul prize.
The Advocate General said that he felt some difficulty in bringing the case into this const, as there was a pretence of its being a lawful prize; but there was prima facia evidence that the vessel should be delivered over to her

New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Information has reached here from three or four different directions that all the rebel troops which have been operating on West Louisiana, on the banks of the Lezz river, in fact the whole force of the enemy, are gathering in Central Texas, and uniting forms one large army to attack our new acquisitions on large army to attack our new acquisitions on the coast of Texas. They will number at least 20,000. Most ample preparations have been made to meet this force. There will be news of great import from Texas. The 19th army corps still remains at New lberia. Nearly every regiment re-enlisted.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA, ? May land cavalry encamped in London conn-ty, was attacked at four o'clock A. M. to-day by the guerila Mosby, the latter's force being four bundred strong. After fighting for an honr Mosby was repulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Among the rebels are wounded four commissioned officers. Our loss is reported at two killed and elev-en wounded—among the latter Capatain Herown in the strength of the control o

the alert and ready for him. The fight was a galiant one on Cole's part.

New York, Jan. 11.

By the steamship Columbia, which arrived by the steamship Columbia, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have highly inter-esting news from St. Domingo. Our advices from Mexico represent the Fiench as meeting with aimost nainterrapted success. In the progress of the different col-

umns through the country, various cities and towns have been occupied by the Imperial forces, including Guanarnato, and Aquascatintes and Moaders were marching on Jnarez's capital, which they expected to occupy by Christmas.
It is reported by the French and their parti-

sans that Jnarez himself would seek asfety by fieeling to Texas. Gen. Nuarmin was engaged in bringing a force on Dareego. The entire State of Lamonipo it was expected would soon be in possession of the Imperialists. From St. Domingo we learn the Spaniards had gained another victory over the losar-gents in front of Penretta Plata, driving them successively from various positions, though the number of killed and wounded is said to have been comparatively small. Reinforcements of Spaniards are constantly

arriving, and it was supposed they would soon have sufficient force to overcome all opposi-AXXVIIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. Mr. Dixon presented a memorial from the Society of Friends of New York praying for exemption from the draft. Referred. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said scores of soldiers bad been incarcerated in dungeons in Missouri for the simple offence of hurrabing for Jim Lane, and that the Colonel who bad imprisoned them was himself afterwards obliged to hurrab for Lane. The subject introduced was now undergoing investments. was now undergoing investigation by the
Military Board, and the officers appointed by
Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, were offenders.
They are sympathizers with the rebellion.
The resolution of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, to expel Senator Davis, of Kentucky,
was made the order for Wednesday. was made the order for Wednesday.

HOUSE. Mr. Pike introduced a resolution granting the use of the Hall of the Honse of Representatives to Miss Anna E. Dickinson to

sentatives to Miss Anna E. Dickinson to de-liver an address to increase the funds of the Freed Man's Aid Association.

Mr. Ancona moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 48, nays 79. The reso-lution was then adopted.

Mr. Wood offered the following:
Whereas, The accusation against the official integrity of Major-General B. F. Butler in the discharge of his duties while in command of New Orleans have been publicly made; and, whereas, other military officers are charged

whereas, other military officers are charged with delinquencey and conniving at frands; and, whereas, it is stated that there have been and, whereas, it is stated that there have been collisions for military supplies in the military and naval supplies; and, whereas, disclosures show in the Custom-house of New York and other branches of the tressury department the revenue law bas been defranded and treasurable and in the state of the contraction of t sonable aid given to disunionists; and, who as, it is apparent that general demoralization and incapacity pervade the executive branch of the Government to an extent which calls r the interposition and preventive legislation

f Congress, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate and ascertain the foundation for these accusations, with power to send for persons, to take testimony under oath, to make recommendation of Mr. Stevens moved to lay the resolution o the table. Agreed to—yeas 77, nays 63,
Mr. Brookmall offered the following:
Whereas, The burdens of the Government
should be made to fall nearly as equal as pos-

sible on all parts of the country; and,
Whereas, The Sonthern people have contributed but little means and money towards
the support of the Government; and,
Whereas, For every black man enlisted in
the Sonth some man from the overbordened North should be exempted from the draft; and. Whereas, The only way to effect this is to get black men. It is, therefore, dnly declared to be the sentiments of this Home that strennoms efforts should be used to prevent them ing need as slaves in rebel territories, by offering them the full pay and bounties as the other soldiers, and grant them freedom at

once on enlistment.

Mr. Cox said he would move to lay the resolution on the table, unless the gentlemen would allow him to amend by conscripting all the blacks in the land.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. Washington, Jan. 11.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens today, and the consideration thereof postponed
till February next, which provides that within
all the territory of the Confederate States
which has been or may be conquered or subdued by the Federal arms all laws or points of
laws which permit slavery are henceforth
abolished, and that slavery shall never again
be established within said territory or be admitted into the Union as a State or be represented in Congress excepting by delegates of
the same until the people in the territory
forming such State shall, by its organic law.

the same nutil the people in the territory forming such State shall, by its organic law, forever prohibit elavery therein.

The joint resolution of Senator McDougall relative to the French occupation of Mexico assert that it is an act unfriendly to the United States, and that it is the duty of this Government to demand the withdrawal of the armed forces from Mexico, and, unless the withdrawal shall take place prior to the 15th day of March next, it is the duty of this Govment to declare war against France.

The bill of Senator Lane, of Kansas, to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the

apart a portion of the State of Texas for the nee of persons of African descent, assigned them the region between Colorado and Rio Grande in Texas, in which they are allowed the privilege of the homestead law. The offi-cer in charge of emigration, hereafter to be appointed by the President, is charged with

the execution of this act.

The appropriations heretofore made for colonization purposes are placed in the hands of the President to carry its provisions into PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.

The Press has the following:
Culpepper C. H., Jan. 9.—To-day, the noted guerilia McCown and three of his men were captured by the 1st New York cavalry, now reconnotiring in the direction of Sperryville. This regiment left here in good bumor, Gen. Pleasanton having restored to them their colors and gnidons. Last October they were deprived of their flags on account of diagraceful conduct at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan. Since then their behavior has been so commendable that they have gained their forfeited colors.

New York, Jan. 11. The steamer Fult, from Port Royal, arrived neous events,

We give below the closing portion of the annual message of Governor Seymour, of New York:

While it is a duty to state plainly my views While it is a daty to state plainly my views about public affairs, I shall do so in no spirit of controversy or of disrespect for the opiniows of those who differ from me. The questions of the day are beyond the grasp of any mind to comprehend in their influences or results. We see them from different stand-points and we reach coefficing conclusions. None but the ignorant, the bigoted, or the designing will make these differences of views occasion for reproach or contimely. The times demand outspoken discussions. When we see good and earnest men, under the influence of some absorbing sentiment, overlooking the great absorbing sentiment, overlooking the great absorbing sentiment, overlooking the great principles of good government, trampling up-on usages and procedures which have grown ap with the history of liberty in the civilized world, we are warned that none of us can claim to be above the influence of passions or of prejudices. While I do not agree with those upon the one hand who insist upon an anconditional peace, or with those, upon the unconditional peace, or with those, upon the other extreme, who would noe only unqualified force in putting down this rebellion, I demand for them what I ask for those who concur in the views which I present, a fair, dispassionate, and respectful hearing. Let not the perils ate, and respectful hearing. Let not the perils of our country be increased by higotry, by pertisan passions, or by an numillingness to allow opinions to be nttered in forms and modes in accordance with the usages of our people and the spirit of our laws.

Since the outset of the war the National Administration has asked for nearly two millions of men. To keep up our armies the average annual calls have been more than 400.000.

400,000.

In addition to the loss of life, there has been a diversion of labor from peaceful and productive occupations to war, which destroys the accumulated wealth of the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury states the National debt will be sixteen hundred millions in July next. This does not include unascertained demands. In our former wars these latent claims have nearly doubled the liabilities supposed to exist during their proliabilities supposed to exist during their progress. If the war should cease to-day, the National indebtedness could not fall short of two thousand millions of dollars. To this must be added the aggregate of State, county, and town obligations. The cost of court of course and town obligations. The cost of carrying on the war hereafter will be increased by

on the war increased by larger pay to our soldiers, by interest accounts, by enhanced prices of provisions, transportation, and material, growing out of a depreciated currency. The proposed issue of three hundred millions of paper money, under the National banking scheme, in addition to the rest fam. tion to the vast sum now pnt out hy Govern-ment, will add to the inflation of prices. Conflicting views are beld as to the amount indebtedness which would cause national ankruptcy, and with regard to the length of time the war can go on without cansing na-tional ruin. All agree in this: that there is an amount of indebtedness which would over-whelm ns with bankruptcy; that there is a du-ration of war which would bring upon ns na-tional ruin. The problem with which we have to grapple is, How can we bring this war to a conclusion before such diseaters overnave to grappie is, how can we ming this war to a conclusion before such disasters over-whelm ns? These perils must be confronted. Two antagonistic theories are now before the American people for bringing to an end the destructive contest in which we are engaged. The first is that contained in the res

baled. The first is that contained in the resolution adopted by Congress and approved by the President at an early day, and npon the faith of which the people of this country, without distinction of party, have furnished more than one million of men to our armies, and vast contributions to the treasure of our country. This repolntion consecrated the energies of This resolution consecrated the energies of war and the policy of the Government to the restoration of the Union, the support of our Constitution. It was a solemn appeal to the civilized world that the objects thus clearly set forth justified a war which not only concerned the American people, but which also disturbed the commerce and industry of all mations.

The opposite theory prevents the return of the revolted States upon the condition of lay-ing down their arms; it denies them a politial existence which enables them to come sack npon any terms; it holds that States in he revolted section of the country must be 're-established;" that the States hereafter nade may or may not hold names or boundaries of the States thus destroyed, although "it is suggested as not improper' that these names and boundaries, &c., whould not be main-The war, therefore, is not to be brought to

an end by the submission of these States to the Constitution, and their return to the Union, but it must be prolonged until the South is subjugated to the acceptance, not of its duties under the Constitution, but of such terms as may be dictated. Until States are thus "re-established" it is held that there are political organizations which can be incono political organizations which can hring back the people to their allegiance; that if the nine States spoken of in the Proclamation of the President should lay down their arms, and should return o the performance of their daties, they would not be recognized nor received. This theory designs a superpire re-

and treasure? If the South is revolutionized, its property devastated, its industry broken up and destroyed, will this henefit the North? Those who nree the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our Constitution contend that in addition to npholding our armies and our navies, every measure of wise statesmanship and conciliatory policy shall be adopted to bring this war to a successful Only the ends for which this war was be-

Only the ends for which this war was beginn should be sought; because they are the most easily attained, most beneficial when gained, and in their support the most varied, the most enlarged, and the most patriotic inthe most enlarged, and the most partitude in-fluences can be exerted.

On the other hand, it is insisted that the war shall be prolonged by waging it for pur-poses beyond those avowed at the ontset, and by making demands that will excite a des-perate resistance. A demand is made that the people of the South shall swear to abide by a proclamation put forth with reinctance, and which is objected to by a large share of North-ern people as nawise and najust, as it makes no distinction between the guilty and the in-nocent. They are to take an oath to which no reputable citizen of the North of any party will subscribe. that they will subscribe. no reputable citizen of the North of any party will subscribe; that they will upboid any future proclamations relating to slavery. They are to submit themselves to uttered and unnitered opinions and decrees. No longer regarding the war as directed against armed rebellion, it is to be waged against people, property, and local institutions! It is beld that the whole population within the limits of certain States are stripped of all political rights until

States are stripped of all political rights until they are purged by Presidential elemency. The disorganization and destruction of the Sonth are not to save as from the cost of the war. The plan for the future government of the seconded States demands the maintainance of armies and a continued drain upon the per-sons and property of our people. Whenever sons and property of our people. Whenever one-tenth of the voters of either of these States shall submit themselves to the conditions imposed, they may form new governtions imposed, they may form new governments with new or old names and boun isries. This inconsiderable minority is to be supported in the exercise of power by the arms and treasure of the North. There will be no motivee on their part to draw the remaining population into the support of the government thus created. There will be every inducement of power, of gain, and of ambition to perpetuate the condition of affairs so favorable to individual purposes. It will also be for the interest of the National Administration to continue this system of government, so interly at variance with a representative policy. Is at variance with a representative policy. Is not this the same mistaken theory upon which other nations have tried to govern their dependencies? Has complete subjugation for centuries produced the quiet, the obedience to law, the order, the security to life and property, the kindly feelings or the mutual contributions to property, which belong to real

hntions to prosperity which belong to real neace? Governments thus formed would represen Governments thus formed would represent not the interests of their citizens, but the wills and interests of the power that creates and sustains them. The nine States thus controlled would balance in the House of Representatives in the choice of President, and at all times in the Senate. New York, Pennsylvania, Obio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, and Wisconsin with a united population of 16,533,383, which is more than one-half of that of our whole country. The one-tenth who would accept the Proclamation for the price of power would the Proclamation for the price of power would not only govern the States made by Executive decrees, but they would also govern the North. While the plan is hareh to the body of the Sonthern people, it is still more unjust toward the North. Fourteen hundred men in Florida would balance in the Senate of the United States the power of New York. States the power of New York. Least States the power of New York. Less than 70,000 voters in the nine States named in the President's Proclamation would wield a power sufficient to weight down that of the nine most populous States in the Union.

We should thus have, with the nominal States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of pattern before the horizonth would govern

States of Eastern and western virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union, and destroy the representative nature of our Government. This, in connection with existing inequalities in State representation, would be a dangerons invasion of the rights of a majority of the American people. It would enable an administration to perpetuate its power.

It is a fact full of significance that every measure to convert the war against armed re-bellion into one against private property and personal rights of the Sonth, has been accomaried by claims to exercise military power in he loyal States of the North.

The proclamation of emancipation at the Sonth, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at the North, the confiscation of private property in the seceding States, and the arbitrary arrests, imprisonment, and ban-ishment of the citizens of loval States; the claim to destroy political organizations at the South, and the armed interference by Govern-ment in local elections have been contemporational rights of the people unimpaired.

These acts at first were justified upon the ground that they were necessary to save the national existence. We now find that new and more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put forth when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken, and that our armies are about to trample out every restige of its incendiary lires. More prerogatives are asserted in the hour of trimph than were claimed as a necessity in days of disaster and danger.

The doctrine of Southern disorganization and revolution is decisioned particularly.

and revolution is a doctrine of national bankruptcy, and of national run; it is a measure for lasting military despotism over one-third of our country which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. It does not contemplate the return of our soldiers to their families, or relief from the costs and sacrifices of war. It will make an enduring sactinces of war. It will make an enduring drain upon our bomes, and impose crushing turdens upon our labor and industry. It will open a wide and lasting field for pecula-tion and fraud. It tends to perpetuate power by making and nnmaking States, as the interest of factions may dictate. It will be a sonrce of internal disorder and disquietute, and national weakness in our external rela-tions. It will give dangerons allies to invalers of our soil.

If this war is to make a social revolution

and structural changes in great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of time. If they are to be made by military power, it must be exerted through long periods. Whether white or black troops are used, the diversion from labor and the cost of war will be equally prolonged, and we have just entered upon a course of certain cost and uncertain results. No such changes as are now urged have ever, in the world's history, been without struggles lasting through more than one generation of men.

What has Government accomplished in the tritories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our armies? Has it pacified them? Has it revived the arts of peace? Has quiet and confidence been restored? Is commerce re-newed? Are they not held as they were conquered, at the expense of Northern blood and treasure? Are not our armics wasted by bolding under armed control those who, under a wise and generous policy, would have been friends? The spirit which prompts the harsh measure of subjugation has driven off many in the Border States, who, at the crisis many in the border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States and clung to the Union. States which, by the elections of the people, ranged themselves upon the side of the Constitution, are not al-lowed the free exercise of the elective franchise. In some quarters discontent has been increased; in no place basthe wisdom of Government galned as allies.

There is but one course which will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the

solemn pledges made by our government at the ontset of the war.

We must seek to restore the Union and to uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion of material power we put forto every exertion of material power to beat down armed reheliton, we must use every influence of wise statemenship to hring back the States which now reject their consti-tutional obligations. We must hold forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties

of American citizenship. We have reached that point in the progress of the war for which all have straggled and all have put forth united exertions. Our ar-mies and navies have won signal victories; they bave done their part with courage, skill and snoceons. By the usage of the civilized world statesmanship must now exert its influience. If our cause fails, in the jndgment of the world it will be charged to the lack of wisdom in the Cabinet, and not to the want of bravery or patriotism in the army. The great object of victories is to bring back peace; we can now with dignity and programming the property of the company with dignity and programming the company of the company with dignity and programming the company of th object of vicines is to oring size peace; we can now with dignity and magnanimity proclaim to the world our wish, that States which have long been identified with our history should reasonme their position in the Union. We now stand before the world a great and successful military power. No one can fore-see the latent victories or defeats which lie in ur course if force and force alone is to be ex-rted. The past has tanght us the certain cost f war and the uncertainties of its results. In this contest belligerent rights are neces-

sarily conceded to the South. The usages of international wanfare are practised in the recognition of flags and the exchanges of prisoners. Is it wise to put off the end of the prisoners. Is it wise to put off the end of the war and thereby continue a recognition which tends to familiarize the public mind in onr own country and in the world at large with the idea that we are disunited into two distinct Nationalities. A needlessly pretracted war becomes disunion.

Wise statesmanship can now bring this war

Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close, upon the terms solemnly arowed at the outset of the contest. Good faith to the public creditors; to all classes of citizens of our country; to the world, demands that this be done.

The trinmph won by the soldiers in the field should be followed up and secured by the peace-making polley of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save our Union.

The fearful strnggle which has taught the North and the South the courage, the endurance and the resources of our people have made a basis of mutnal respect upon which a generons and magnanimous policy can build lastone and magnatimous portey can outdensating relationships of nnion, intercouse, and frattrnal regard. If our course is to be shaped by narrow and vindictive passions, by venal purposes, or by partisan objects, then a patriotic people bare poured out their blood and reasure in vain and the future is full of disaster and ruin.

We should seek not the disorganization but the pacification of that section of our country devastated by civil war.

In this hour of trimph appeals should be made to States, which are identified with the growth and greatness of our country, and with some of which are associated the patriotic memories of our revolutionary struggle. Every generous mind revolts at the thought of destroying all those memories that cling about the better days of the Republic; that about the better days of the repairing are connected with the sacrifices of the men

who have made our history glorious by their services in the cabinet, in the forum, and in the fild.

The victories which have given our government its present commanding position were won by men who rallied around and fought beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represent each State in our Union. If we strike out of existence a single State, we make that flag a falsehood. When we extinguish the name of the original thirteen States we dishooner the historic strips of our president. honor the historic stripes of our national ban-ner. Let the treasonable task of defacing our flag be left to those who war upon our govern-

our country.

Faith to our armies and to our citizens demands that we keep sacred the solemn pledge made to our people and to the civilized world when we engaged in this bloody war, "that it was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions in those States but to defend and maintain the States, but to defend and maintain the su-premacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to ceas

HORATIO SEYMOUR. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 9, 1364.

CAUSES DECIDED. Carler vs Gay, Jefferson; affirmed. Parmele vs Bethet, Hardin; affirmed. Louisville & Nashville Italiroz Gon Bardin; effirmed. Husion vs Hater. Union; affirmed. Movar vs. Smi his ex., Keulon; affir Bottom vs., Hart's adm'r, Boyle; teve

Motarys, Smi is ex., action, and a specific process.

Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r, Boyle; teversed.

ORDERS.

Malson vs. Matson, Kenton; continued.
Hardy vs. Marrel, Cal'oway; continued.
Beker vs. Wright, Larne; continued.
Beker vs. Grundy's uselies, hopkins; araued iv Lindsy for appellees and argument concluded by John M.
Bank of Ionisville vs. Batrick et al., Barren; araued by Lindsey tor-oppellees and argument concluded
by Sempson for appellants.
Solite et al. vs. Slewart's adm'r, Grant;
Winlersoll vs. Commonwealth for use of Huker,
Kenton; Buhauren vs. Griefet al., McCracken; were submit-ed on briefs.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11, 1864.
CAUSES DECIDED.

II. Lacy vs. M. D. Lacy, Ohrisilan; reversed. II. Lacy vs. M. D. Lacy, Ohrisitat; reversed.

ODDERS.

Alexander vs. Liles's administrator, Taylor; death
of appellant suggested and order for revivor la the
nan eole secutors.
Grahem vs. Kiley, Washington; continned.
Swans administrator vs. Vanghn, et al., Marlou;
Monteovs. Gu drvine, Mieriou;
Troutman vs. Gardner, et al., Keison; were submitted on bliefe.
Percifull vs. Menditall, "Hardin; argued by Wintermith for appellee, and argument coacluded by James
Harlan, Ir., for appellar.

Frankiroat, Jan. 12, 1364.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Commouwealth vs. Cheek, Franklin; reversed.
Holemou et al. vs. Landes et al., Christian; afhimed. Rebannon vs. Grief et al., McCracken; appeal dis-nissed; wont of jurisdiction. missed; went of jurisdiction.

Wilkinson G. Anderson, 1sq., of Lonisville, was edmitted as an attorney in this Coart.
Levivs, Mendell, Jefferson; sot for hearing on the 19th inst., ly consent.
Shirley, Bell, & Co. vs. Barnell;
Herbert vs. same; Lou. Chancy; agreement fled.
Spratt vs. Chandler, et al., Taylor; continued.
Johuson vs. Koblinson, admr., Taylor;
Sheriey, Bell, & Co., vs. Bernett, Lunisville Chancery;

ery;

Landaje'e executor vs. Beails's heirs, Builitt; were
ulmi ted to briefs.

Durbis et al. vs. Smilh's heirs, McCracken; argned
y Issac Caidwell or appellants end cause submitted.

Burbhardtet el. vs. Bayile, Jefferson; argued by
Kinkead for appelles, end argument concluded by R.

Rousseau for appellant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.
At an adjourned meeting of the opposition members of Congress, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we are for the restoration of all the States to the Union, the patriotism and true statesmanship demand that such a policy should be prepared towards the recole of the should be pursued towards the people of the States in which insurrection exists, as shall be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war in which we are now engaged to a close, and restore said States to the Union under the constitutional rights of the people uniquesired.

XXXVIII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

Washington, Jan. 12. BENATE. A message was received from the President A message was received from the President in answer to the inquiry relative to the alleged exceptional treatment of Kansas prisoners by the rebels, transmitting letters from the Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the army and the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Gen. Halleck says: "I have no information that the volunteers from Kansas taken prisoners.

that the volunteers from Kansas, taken pris-oners of war, have been treated by the enemy any different than volunteers fro other State." He also states that the (in command of the department of which Kansas forms a part knows of no distinction be tween Kansas and other prisoners. The Commissary-General of Prisoners says There is nothing on the records of this office to show the manner in which the wounded and dead solviers have been treated on the battle field by the rebels, nor is there any-thing to show that Kansas volunteers have

been put to death on being taken prisoners.
Only 58 enlisted men of Kansas regiments
can be found on the record as having been
delivered on parole by the enemy."
Mr. Fessenden reported back from the Comnittee on Finance, witbout amendment, the House bill continuing bounties to volunteers to March 1, 1884. In connection with the subject he presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating his inability to meet the beavy draft required by the bill in such a short space of time, and recommending increased taxation. Mr. Fessenden said as the Committee of Ways and Means in the Honse would consider favorably the recommendation of the Secretary, he boped the Schate would concur with the House in extending the time to March 1. The hill was then passed.

The enrolment bill was then considered and ouse bill continuing bounties to volunteers to

The enrolment bill was then considered and warious amendments discussed.

Mr. Doolittle said every citizen owed to his Government, for his protection, not only his property, hut, more than that, his personal services. The revenne bills provided for taxation, but the bill before the Senate called for the services of the citizens of the United States. It was a call upon the men of the country to rally round the flag. Every able-bedied man is bound to render that service. He thought the proposition of Mr. Snmner a just one. We shall never be compelled to rejust one. We shall never be compelled to resort to another draft when we have filled np the old regiments, as this will be the death-blow to the rebellion. At the same time, the President should have power and ability to call out, from time to time, 3,000,000 filen liable to duty. The moral effect would go far toward explains the rebellion.

ward crusbing the robellion.

Mr. Grimes said he would like to know the number of colored soldiers enlisted, and whether any provision had been made to enlist colored men in the border States. It was not in his power to answer the question defi-nitely. He understood we had 500,000 col-ored soldiers in the service, and were increas-ing the number daily. We are doing well in Eastern Virginia and Maryland; General Butler has re-enlisted 300. We are doing well in Missouri, East Tennessee, and other parts of the country. He did not think the Government had pressed this matter of raising colored troops as vigorously as it chould have done the same transfer of the same trans as it should have done. As our armies advance, we should swell them by the addition of colored troops. The people everywhere are a unit in supporting the pol by of employing colored soldiers to fight our battles.

Newmers, N. C., Jan. 9.
The Times, the new loyal paper here, says
the people of the State are ripe for revolt
against the Richmond government. The
lesders of the movement advocate a separate sovereignty, though boldly avowing a return to the Union preferable to the present state of

to the Union preferable to the present state of affairs in Dixie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10.

Dates from the Wilmington blockading squadron of January 9th state that on 3d inst. Admiral Lee, of the steamer G. B. Fahker, entered Lockwood's Inlet, about ten miles south of Wilmington, and hoisted out bis boats and examined the blockade runner Bendigo, a vessel run ashore by the Cantain about digo, a vessel run ashore by her Captain about week before to prevent her being captured y our blockaders while making these exam-

enemy's sharpsbooters appeared, and opened fire on the boats' crews, which was exturned by the Fahker's gnns, when a rebel battery opened fire, and on boats returned to the ship. The Fahker continued her fire un-til the Bendigo was well riddled. The Fah-ker's battery was light, and by reason of her draft of water and the shoals inside, her fire was at long range. Night coming on, the Admiral returned to his fleet, and the follow ng morning despatched three vessels to the nlet, and made the work of destruction com-

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. The Tribnne's Morris Island corresponder says that the rebels have in Charleston two iron-clad steamers, imitations of the ironclads, and that Charleston takes fire and burns ciacs, and that Charleston takes hreand burns hours at a time. Last Sunday it hnrned 8 hours. In one mass of obstructions hauled away from the beach of Morris Island are 16 bers of iron rails.

The obstructions having been removed by natural canses, nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston when the Admiral wills it. In a postsorit the correspondent adds.

it. In a postscript the correspondent adds:

stroyed a schooner laden with inspentine at Murrill's Inlet, 60 miles north of Charleston. The Tribune's Washington despatch says that the House Military Committee will, within a day or two, report Wasbburne's bill authorizing the President to appoint a Lieutenant-General.

The Herald contains an intercepted rebel letter of Dec. 31, which says that Longstreet's forces are with Lee. The latter has matured and is about to consummate a series of management of the same of the s

The writer says the day cannot he far off when we shall embrace each other in Mary-lard, in the old homestead in Baltimore, banized Sonth. Washington, Jan. 12. The Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d have seen received, and are the latest dates we have. The Sentinel of the 1st says: "There are

adications that the Federals contemplate an advance upon Kingston with the view to the extension of their lines, which now reach from Trenton on the west and Oak River on the south. The movement anticipated will probably carry the lines to New River on the one hand and Kingston on the other. A demonstration is constrained to the contraction of the contraction stration is expected upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, thus threatening communi-cation with Richmond." The Sentinel claims that Jackson's operaion against Averill resulted in the capture of

an ambulance train with two hundred prison ers, including eight of Averill's officers, his Adjutant-General, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a number of campaign maps, and some other

The inanguration of Gov. Smith, ginia (Extra Billy), took place on the 1st.

An order has been issued from the war department prohibiting the departure of any male citizen from the Confederacy during the pending war, unless he shall first file in the department a certificate from the proper mil-itary authorities that be is unfit for military From East Tennessee, under date of Jones

oro, Jan. 1st, the Enquirer has the follow-A courier from Morristown reports that heavy skirmishing has been going on between our cavalry and the enemy, who were ad-vancing. No particulars are received further than that their advance had been driven back

By Rey, Dr. Hill, on the 3ist uit., at the residence of George Durr. In Jefferson county, Ky., Mr. H. P. By the same, on the 29th ult., Thos Conear to Miss Ou the 31st uit., by Eider S. Collier, Rev. John Van-even Price, of Mass n county, to Miss Sallis M. Conn, of Jefferson county. On the 9th inst., by the Rev. William Holman, Mr. William Garnett, of England, and Mrs. Mass Busn, I this city.

MARRIED.

At the residence of his father in this city, on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, B. August Linneman, of brein lever, in the 18th year of his age. LINNEMAN, of brein lever, in the 1sh year of ble age.
On the 10th ins', at the family residence on Market street, between Sixth and Soventh, J. R. Gates, in the 35th year of his age.
At the residence of his brother, Mr. John A. Beid, near Shelbyville, Ky, on Thussday, the 7th inst. a 112 o'clock M., of Typhoid fever, Mr. Cutts little, ageil 22 years, 5 months, 13 days, you of Major Shanuou Beid, deceased. At her residence, near Bardslown, of 3 o'clock on the merning of the 5th just, Mrs. Maatha Bard, azed 52.

At his residence, in Porliand, January 8th, 1881, at 2 minut a past 10 o'clock P. M., Frances A. Butter. At the residence of los son in-18m, Mr. S. O. Bennett, in this city, on Monday, the 11th instant, at o'clock P. M., Mr. Sakutt. Winardon, Sr., of pneumoria, in the 72d year of his age.

In Nashville, January 7th, of typhoid fever, Rev. Wilburg F. Looms, heapilal visitor of U. S. Sanilary Commission, late of Shelbourne Falls, Mass. A faithful Soldier of the Cross, and a devoted friend of the soldiers of his country.

This (Theedsy) morning, at 60 clock, Mrs. Mass M. On Wednesday, December 16th, 1863, Mrs. Jane Barlow, consert of Coi. John S. Barlow, of Barren ounly, in the 49th year of her age.

PATCELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE:

DATCELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE & the Best in
the World. The only Harmices, True, and Reliable
Dyo known. This spiendid Hair Dye is Porfectchanges Red, Busty, or Gray Hair instantly to a 610-se,
Elack or Natural Broton without Inpring the Hair or
Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and Reautifut; imparts fresh vitality, Brequeatly restoring in
priding color, and rectifies the fill effects of Ead Dyes.
The Gennine is algored William A. Sprouszton, Ad
Sold by all Drugglets, &c. FASTORY—El BARGLAY
ST., N. Y.

Hetchelets. HAIR DVE! HAIR DVE! Batchelor's New Tollet Cream for Dreseling the Hair 1916 dawisty

CHAUCE'S BICARBONATE SODA—
250 kegs of this snperior Soda;
250 kegs lee's Soda; for sale by
did dckwim wilson & PETEB. VIRGINIA TOBACOO-42 hait boxes prime and bright received and for sale by dis 25 km²m WILSON & PETER,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DY THE ONLY DYE THE ONLY DIE Sworn to be pois niess THE ONLY DYE For a ilving brown THE ONLY DYE For a perfect hinch THE ONLY DYE That defles detec THE ONLY DYL and the ONLYDYE

For all who desire to have the color of their hair changed with safely, certainty, and repidity to any shade they may desire. Manufactured by J. OEISTADOEO, & Astor House New York. Soid everywhere, and epplied by all Hadr Price 81, 81 50, and 83 per box, according to size,

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative Is invaluable with his Bye, as it imparts the numes oftness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Eair. Price 50 cts, \$1, and \$2 per bottle according to sine is deodaweowlm

HEIMSTREET'S

INIMITABLE HAIRRESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dundruft, and imparts health and pleusantures to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlessen and ladles. It is sold by all rpspectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. Barmos & Co., 22 Broadwoy, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and 21, o12 coddrewwim PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A

CURABLE DISEASE. A CAED. TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned, having been restored to health in few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe inng affection and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-anferers the means of once.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Astema, Bronchitis. COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be inveluable; and he hopes every anflorer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a bicesing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address BEY, EDWARD A. WILSON. Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

HOUFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is over ten years since this celebrated remedy was alreduced to the American public. During this time, It has performed numbereds and thousands of the most autonishing cores, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has acquired this great rep-nation, not by a system of pufflug, but the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or Disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to santain lis reputation in your case. For sale by all drupgists and dealers in medicioes at 75 cents per

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.
D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queea, This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions from any cause whatever; and slibough a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the contain nothing hurtful to the containing the safe of the containing hurtful to the containing hurtf

To Married Ladies

It is pecnitarly saited. It will in a short time bring
on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pulls have never been known to finishere the directions of the 2 page or pumphet any better weed.

N. B.—2: and 5 postage stamps enclosed to any anthorized eg. nt will insure a bottle containing over 50
pills by return mail.

Soid by all Duggists. JOB MOSES, Soie Agent,
Cibeadkw3m To Married Ladies

SAPONIFIER, CONCENTRATED LYE Family Soap Maker.

WAR makes bigh prices; Sabonifier helps to reduce them. It makes Mean for Four cents a sound by using your kitchen grease. by using your anches grease.

BCCAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patiented article, put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfetts. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Philadeiphia-No. 127 Wainat street, Pittsburg-Pitt street and Daquesno Way, ni7 dawam

SPERMAORRTHEM CAN BE CURED.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | 88. No. 170 WHERFAS. AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN Within and for the District Conrt of the United States, within and for the District Of Kentacky, on the 9thday for the United States for the District of Kentacky, or the United States for the District of Kentacky, who proceedes hereinin behalf of the United States, against Lewis T. Neal, sc., viz:

Five thousand dollars in the hands of Chas Neal due by him to soid Lewis T. Neal, aligning that said Lewis T. Neal has done the ects and committed the offences denonneed in the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved the 1th July, 1882, that by reason United States, and being so forteited the sum has been seized by the Storabal under the urder of seizure of the District Altorney.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons relaining said articles, or in any manner inferested therein, that they be and eppear before the said District Court to be they be and eppear before the said District Court to be of February, A. D. 1854, then and there to interpose their claims, and to meke their aliegations in that behalf.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Atterney.

Jail didtw:

THE CONFIDENTIAL GUIDE. WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN fied in the District Court of the United States.

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A "TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEAKNES."
(Ud, young, married, and single will learn something of importance by perusing this work.
Ladiee will also learn something to their alvantage
by peracing. "The Confidential Golds."
Sest to any address, in a sealed cuvelop, on the recellst of ten cents and one red Symp. Address. elpt of ten cen's and one red Stamp. Add dzi daw3m° PR. A. LAFONTAIN, Bosto

S. T.-1860.--X.

Persons of sedenlary nabits tronbled with weak-ness, isselftide, pulpitalize of the heart, lack of appe-tite, distress after ealing, forpid liver, constipation, &c., deserva to suffer if they will not try the cois-

PLANTATION BITTERS. which are now recommended by the highest medical athorilies, and werran ted to produce an immediate eneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perctiy pure, and must supersede all other touics who

a bealthy, gentle etimntant is required, They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a besidny espetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and dist.
They are an antidote to change of water and dist.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enilven the mind. They prevent missmatic and intermittent fevers.
They perify the breath and addity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepels and Constipation.
They cure Diarrbea, Cholera, and Choiera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache They make tha week strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calissya hark, wintergreen, sussefras, roets and horbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. "" • • I have given the Plantation Bitlers to hundreds of our disabled soldlers with the most aston-ishing effect.

G. W. D. Andrews, Supt. Soldlers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

a . . The Plantation Bitters have cored ma o liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, 11 • • • I owe much to yen, for I verily believ the Plantation Bilters have saved my life. Eev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" . . Thon wilt send me two botties more of

thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benafited by their use. Thy friend, Philadelphia, Pa. " • • • I have been a greet sufferer from dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Plantation Bitters, the popularily of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

STRES, CHARWICK, & Co.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C." &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Such are one in thousands of certificates daily re paired. They are immensely beneficial to weak per ceived. They are immensely beneficial to weak persons and delicate females.

Be cantious of reflited bottles. See our signature on a fine steel plate label. They are not sold by the gallon. They are only sold in our patent log cabin bottles by respectable druggists, grocers, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

UBIN'S EXTRACTS-50 dozen assorted edors of these pare Perfumes, which we warrant to be gen uine. did dokwim Wilson & PETER. E NGLISH PALM SOAP-20 boxes (45 lbs each) in E bars, a fine Soap for families, possessing in a remarkable degree the yiolet odor of the pain oil.

dis dearlim Wilson & PETER.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOB'S colebrated Hair Dye

oduces a color not to be distinguished from natures tranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedie the ill effects of had dyes, and invigorates the Hair for ltfe, GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly form plendid Black or Blown, leaving the Hair soft and beneliful. Soil by ell Druggista, &c. For The Gennine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of seach bes. FACTURY No. SI Barclay Street, New Yorks. (Late 283 Broadway and 16 Bond att

TNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN River, will be sold or exchanged for property near this city. Inquire at this office.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

Sec.

United Stoles of America vs. John D. Morris, &c.

W HERRAS, AN INFORMATION HAS EERN

filed in the District Control of the United States,
within and for the District of Reinterky in the above
cetified course, on the 28th day of December, A. D.

1833, by Johna Twis, Esquire, Altorrey for the United
States for the District of Kentacky, who prosecutes
herein, in behalf of the United States, ellegate that
said Jno. D. Morris, since the 11th July, 1862, bys
done 1be acts and committed the effences denous cal
done 1be acts and committed the effences denous cal
done 1be acts and committed the effences denous cal may why the same shall not be condemned as ferfattee on the pro-cess thereof disposed of according to the prayers of the information, that they be and appeared to the information, that they be and appeared to the said District court, to be held at the city of Lenisville, in and for said District, on the first day of the next February term, the 15th day of February A. D.1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their alignations in that behalf.

Jeshua Truis, U.S. Altorney.

Dated December 30, A. D. 1862.

d30 d102 w4

JAS. S. PHELPS.
Late of Hopkinswile.
Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hopkinswile.
Late Cash. Cash PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.

Tobacco Warehouse, LOUISVILLE, KY. SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHO SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales.

mar24 dlmaxwtt

LOUISVILLE

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CO-NSL-NPTIVE CURRY.

R. H. JAMES, a Betired Physician of green emineace, discovered, while in the fast lines a certain care for Consumption, Asthum, Bronchit Congha, Colds, and General Dehility. The remewas discovered by him when his only child, a dangiter, was given up to cie. His child was cured, and now allve and weil. Desirons of benefiting his fow.morlais, he will send to those who wish it then cipe, conteining fall directions for making and we casefully using, this remedy, free, on receipt of the nomes, with two stamps to pay expenses. There not a single case of Consumction that it does not once take hold of and disaipste. Night sweats, pee ishness irritotic not the nerves, failure of memor difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the imag, so throat, chily sensations, nauses at the atomach, is action of the bowels, wasting away of the mnacies. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. ##The writer will please state the name of the p per they see this edvertisement in Address CAADDUCK & CO., n3 wlv 225 North Second et., Philadelphia, Pa.

QUARTERMASTER'S CLAIMS. WILL STRINGS TERM OF CHARMAS IN THE ACT OF CHARMAS IN THE COLLECTION OF CHARMAS IN THE CHARMAS I

DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise on the Physiclogical View of Marriage. 250 Pages PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.



Boardwith melancholy, may be cared by the au PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT. have recently devoted much of our time in VIS-G THE EUROPEAN HUSPITALS, aveiling ives of the knowledge and researches of the skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and continent-such men as IUVILLE PROPERTY. most skilled Physicians and Snazeons in Europe and on the continent—sach men as (VIALE, LENOIRE, BHIARI), BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and UTRLINGS, of the French and English hospitale, Our tonr extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holiand, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Faris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienne, Develon, Berlin, do. We have been applied in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our situation. Those who place themselves under our care will, whether make or fernale, now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest essured of the same zeal, assistint, SECEECY, and altention being paid to their cases which has so necessfully distinguished in herefoliure as a Physician our PEULULIAE department of professional practice. Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States or Canades, by patients communi-cating their symptome by latter. Business corres-pondence strictly confidential.

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For further information, in Dyeing, and giving a For further information, in Dyeing, and giving a dye of the color of t 260 Broadway, Boyuon, WILSON & PETER, Lonisville, Ky.

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They may be processed as CON, street, Louisville, JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON, Fith street, near Sing street, Louisville, DISKSON & GLLMORE, Third street, near Main street, Louisville, CHAS. H. BEADFORD, New Albany, Indiana. WELLS, KELLOGG, & CO., Evausville, Indiana. Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Bide can be blained from, and all needed repairs made by DUKEON & GILMORE.

Third, near Main street, Louisville, Ky. mar7 dawly 0. F. WINCHESTER, Pros't N. H. Arms Co.

mar7 dawly

ENTER STATES OF AMERICA, ss. Bo. 171.

DISTANCE OF KRYPCKY:

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION has been filed in the Library of the United States, within and the District Court of usine States, within and the District Court of usine States, within and the District Court of usine States, within and the District Court of United States are the United States agoined James G. Neal, &c., viz:

Two hundred and four James G. Neal, &c., viz:

Two hundred and four James G. Neal, &c., viz:

Two hundred and four James G. Neal, &c., viz:

Two hundred and four James G. Neal, &c., viz:

Two hundred and four James G. Neal, &c., viz:

Two hundred and four James G. Neal, alleging that the said present the said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been selectly by the Marshai under the order of seizure of the District Altorney.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition nuder of seizure of the District Altorney.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition nuder of seizure of the District Altorney.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition nuder of seizure of the District Altorney.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition nuder of seizure of the District Altorney.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition nuder the said District on the first day of its next February term, the they be and of February, A. D. 1854, then and there

hat behalf. H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 11, 1861. jil dlogwa FINE BRUSHES-Tooth Brushes-English and French in great variety.

Hair Brushes-English, Fronch, and American.

Vall Brushes-Clothes' Brushes-Shoe Brushes.

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Hemp, Flax, and Jute, in balls;
White and variagated English Linen;
White, pluk, and variagated, very small, for
Apothecaries;
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WALSON & PETER,

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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

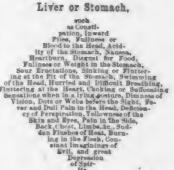
PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a, Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURR

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered



And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c. THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY! hey WILL CURE the above diseases in minety-nine

Induced by the extensive sale and univarsal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters (purely regonable), heats of ignorest Quacks and unscrupations adventures have opened upon suffering humanity the floodrates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whistor, vite-frontica. Stomachive, and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic proparati in in pietboric bottle and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate diseases, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair. Do you want semething to atroughhen your Do you want a good appetite?

Be you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feet well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness?

Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters. From Rev. J. Newton Bresen, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Eclipium Knowledge, Although not disposed to favor or recommend? Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their
ingredients and effects, I yet know of as millolens
ingredients and effects, I yet know of as millolens
reasons why a man may not lead by to the bonedits he
believee himself to have received from any simple
preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute
to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Horfland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. G. M. Jackson, of this
year, under the impression that they were chings
aircholic mixture. I am industed to my friend Bobert Sheemaker, Esp., for the removal of this projudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try
them, when suffering from great and long-continued
debitity. The use of three bottles of those Bitters, at
the beginning of the present year, was followed by
ovident rolled, and restoration to a degree of bodily
and mental vigor which I had not deli for six months
before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I
therefore thank God and my friend for directing me
to the control of the control of the present year.

Particular Notice. There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the chang-id whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cmis per as whithey or common rum, coating from 20 to 40 cmin per pallon, the lasted disputes by Anise or Corimidar Board.

This class of Bitters has caused and will coalises be come, as long as they are be redd, hundreds to due the former, as long as they are to be a considered to the intendity under the influence of Alcoholic Simulators of the correct wind, the devire for Liqueo is created and heps up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drumb-ard bife and death.

For those who desire and well have a Liqueor Bitter-we publish the following receipt: Girt One Boutte Heef-land's German Bitters and mis with Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preserve and mis with Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preserve as a coaling of the continued to Liqueor Bitters in the market, and will continued home. You will have all the wirtnes of Hoofmand's Bitters in connection with a good circled of Liqueor, do a much less price than these inferior preparations will coal you.

Attention, Soldiers! AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS,

below.

We call particular alteration to the following re-parakable and well authenticated cure of one of the netion between, whose life, to use his own language.

"has been saved by the Bitters."

for fully concur in the truth of the above statement, we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Mass, restored to health.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS,

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intexicating property tions that may be offered in its piace, but send to us,

Principal Office and Manufactory No. 631 ARCH ST.

JONES & EVANS. (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)

Proprietors.

in the United State